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RAFAEL NUÑEZ,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
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Chapter I.

AREA, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, AND RESOURCES.

The Republic of Colombia on the north is bounded by the Caribbean Sea; on the south by Ecuador, Brazil, and Peru; on the east by Brazil and Venezuela; on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and on the northeast by Costa Rica.

The area of the Republic is about 513,845 square miles, of which about one-fourth is inhabited. The greatest length is about 1,242 miles, from the mouth of the Golfito River, in the Golfo Dulce, to the mouth of the Avatiparana, and the greatest breadth, from Puntagallinas to the left bank of the Amazon River, about 1,118 miles. Its shape is irregular, the northern peninsula reaching 12° 25′ north latitude, its east and west extension being between 70° 40′ and 82° 40′ west longitude, while its southern limit is nearly coincident with the equator. Its estimated area is more than double that of Spain and Portugal, and equal to that of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia.

On the Atlantic or Caribbean coast—which is upwards of 1,000 miles in length—there are the following bays and gulfs: Bahia Honda, which is well protected from the strong winds of the east and north, but is rendered unsuitable for the establishment of a port by its lack of drinkable water; El Portete Rio Hacha, of considerable commercial importance as a center of export trade;

Dibulla; Santa Marta, a *cienaga* or lagoon stretching 25 miles from south to north, with a breadth of 11 miles from east to west communicating with the lakes of Pajaral and Cuatro Bocas, and which, though rather shallow, can be navigated by flat-bottomed steamboats; Barranquilla, at the mouth of the Magdalena; Ensenada de Galerazamba; Sabanilla, a very active port; Cartagena, a splendid bay, known for centuries to navigators of the Caribbean; Zapote, Zizpata, and Golfo de Morrosquillo; the Gulf of Darien, with the estuary of the Atrato, and the ports of Turbo, Guacuba, Candelaria, etc.; Porto-Bello, San Blas, Chagres, and Bahia Del Almirante.

The coast line of the Pacific is hardly so important as that of the Atlantic, except along the Isthmus, where it forms the great Bay of Panamá, with the subordinate inlets of Parita Bay on the west and the Gulf of San Miguel on the east. Along the remainder of the line are Cupica, San Francisco, Solano, Palmar, Charambira (obstructed by a bar), the large Bay of Malaga, protected by the island of Palmas, with the harbors of Guapi and Izcuandé, the bays of Pasacaballos and Buenaventura, the harbors of Tumaco and Trinidad, and the gulfs of Montijo, David, and Dulce.

The islands on the Atlantic side are San Andrés and Providencia, near the Mosquito coast; Drago, Provision (or Bastimentos), and Popa, between the points of Chiriquí and Tervi; Escudo de Veraguas, to the east of the point of Chiriquí; Barú, near the Bay of Cartagena; Los Gómez, formed by the delta of the Magdalena. On the Pacific side, Tremaco, Gorgona, the archipelago of Las Perlas, of which the principal island is that of El Rey or San Miguel, and the islands of Taboga, Taboguilla, Otoque, Cebaco, and Coiba (or Quibo).

On the Atlantic side are the peninsulas of Toboló, which shuts in on the east the lagoon of Chiriquí; San Blas, in the gulf of the same name; Mestizos, which shuts in on the north the

ensenada de Cispata, in the gulf of Morrosquillo, and the large peninsula of la Goagira. On the Pacific side, the peninsula of Azuero, which is the largest, and Punta Burica, in the Isthmus of Panamá.

The most notable capes on the Atlantic side are: Tiburon, at the entrance of the Gulf of Darien; Aguja, in front of Santa Marta; and those of Tela, Falso, and Chichibacoa, in the peninsula of la Goagira. On the Pacific side the only cape which need be mentioned is that of Corrientes, between the coasts of Quibdó y Lloró. The Isthmus of Panamá connects North and South America. It is about 422 miles long; its greatest width is 118 miles, its shortest 31 miles.

The principal features of the surface of Colombia consists of the three branches into which the great mountain range of the Andes divides as it enters the territory of the Republic. Near the southern boundary, between Tulcán and Timbio, the range parts into two branches, of which one, known as the Cordillera Occidental (western Cordillera), follows a northerly direction to the Department of Bolivar, where it ends opposite the town of Banco. The second branch follows a northeasterly direction, subdividing into two ranges to the east of Almaguer. Of these two ranges the one on the left, known as the Cordillera Central (central Cordillera), follows a northerly direction and comes to an end in the Department of Bolivar. The range on the right, known as the Cordillera Oriental (eastern Cordillera), turns more more to the northeast dividing in the Department of Santander, into two branches, one of which runs into the Department of the Magdalena where it comes to an end, and the other toward the Republic of Venezuela.

In the western Cordillera the peaks of Chiles and Cumbal are covered with perpetual snow; in the central Cordillera those of Coconuco, Puracé, Huila, Quindio, Tolima, Ruiz, Mesa de Herveo, and Santa Isabel, the last four being grouped together

under the name of Páramo de Ruiz; in the eastern Cordillera there is only the Sierra Nevada de Chita or (Güican).

In 5° 5′ north latitude, where the Cordillera of Quindiu sinks down, the Cordillera de la Suma Paz rises to the snow limit and is the most elevated of the three ranges. It runs northeast to the Páramos of Pamplona, from which it sends out a branch to meet the massif of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta. In its passage through the Department of Santander it attains in the Alto del Viejo an altitude of 12,965 feet, in Alto del Trio of 9,965, and in the Boca del Monte of 12,735. The Sierra Nevada is said to reach a height of 23,779 feet, and it is certainly covered with perpetual snow over a large part of its summit. The western Cordillera, or Cordillera del Chocó, is the least remarkable of the three and has been worn down in many places into what are comparatively mere rounded hills with easy passages between. It continues northward, however, much further than the central chain, and in fact extends through the Isthmus of Panamá. In the southern part of the Department of the Cauca are the following volcanoes: Sotará, (extinct), Pasto, and Chiles; near the city of Popayán, Purace; the highest snow peak of the central Cordillera, Huila; in the Department of the Cauca, Azufral; lastly, the volcano of Chiriqui, now extinct.

The most notable table-lands of the Colombian Andes are those of Túquerres, Pasto, and Popayan, in the Department of the Cauca; those of Santa Rosa and Herveo, in the Department of Antioquia; that of Dolores, in the Department of Tolima; those of Bogotá, Juan Diaz, Ubate, and Simijaca, in the Department of Cundinamarca; those of Chiquinquirá, Sogamoso, Tunja, and Cocuy, in the Department of Boyacá; and those of Pamplona and Jéridas, in the Department of Santander. The llanos or plains of the Orinoco extend eastward from the slopes of the Cordillera de la Sumapaz. As far south as the Vichada they form an almost complete level, destitute of trees, and affording abundant pasturage,

while further south they are covered with forests, display considerable irregularity of surface, and are not infrequently broken by steep rocks rising to a height of from 300 to 600 feet.

The fundamental formations throughout Colombia are igneous and metamorphic, the great masses of the Cordilleras consisting of gneiss, granite, porphyry, and basalt. In many places the carboniferous strata have attained considerable development, though they have been thrown into strange confusion by some unknown disturbance. Volcanic forces are still at work, as is shown by occasional earthquakes, and also by such phenomena as those at Batan near Sogamoso, where the subterranean heat is great enough to affect the local climate. Glaciers are still extant in the Paramo del Ruiz, and possibly in some of the other snow-clad heights. The slopes of the various Cordilleras are frequently covered with deep beds of gravel, and the valleys are full of alluvial deposits of very various periods. The rivers have in many instances cut remarkable passages for themselves through the mountains, and according to Codazzi, the Sogamoso has at one time been the outlet of a vast series of lakes which he believed to have occupied the highlands of Bogotá, Tunja, and Velez.

The numerous streams which water the territory of the Republic may be grouped into four systems which are definitely distinguished from one another by the Cordilleras and the valleys of the more important rivers.

These systems are: (1) The western or Pacific system, comprising all the streams which flow from the western Cordillera into the Pacific Ocean, and also the waters of the valley of the Atrato. (2) The central system of the Cauca River, comprising the streams which flow from the western Cordillera toward the east, and those which flow from the central Cordillera toward the west. (3) The central system of the Magdalena River, comprising the streams which flow from the central Cordillera toward the east, and those which flow from the eastern Cordillera toward the

west. (4) The eastern system, made up of the streams which descend from the eastern Cordillera into the rivers Orinoco and Amazon.

The most important rivers which empty into the Pacific Ocean, are: The Bayano or Chepo, which flows into the Gulf of Panama; the Tuira or Darien, the most important river of the Isthmus of Panama, and which flows into the Gulf of San Miguel or Darien del Sur; the San Juan, the Dagua, the Iscuandé, the Tapaje, the Patía, and the Mira. The Atrato, which also belongs to this system, empties into the Gulf of Urabá and runs in a direction opposed to that of the San Juan, from which it is separated by a range of small hills, which constitute what is called the Isthmus of San Pablo. Were this to be pierced by a canal and the navigation of the two streams improved, there would be a complete river passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The account, however, so frequently repeated, of the possibility of passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific by means of a canal excavated about 1788 in the Raspadura ravine by some enterprising monk, seems to have little or no foundation. The Atrato rises in the slopes of the western Cordillera, has a course of about 300 miles, and a breadth, during the last 96 miles, of from 750 to 1,000 feet. Its depth in this lower part of its passage varies from 40 to 70 feet or even more. At Quibdó, 220 miles from its mouth, it is still 850 feet wide and 8 to 20 feet deep, and as the fall of the river is only about 3 inches to a mile, steamboats can pass as far as the confluence of the San Pablo and Certiguí, 32 miles above Quibdó.

The whole Atrato valley was once a vast estuary of the sea, whose waves broke upon the very feet of the Cordilleras. The fossiliferous rocks near the head waters of the Tuira show that the country was at one time submerged by the Pacific Ocean, shellfish of the same character as the fossils being found living both in the Pacific and Atlantic at the present time. The swamps about the Atrato River rest on beds of gold-bearing clay.

The second system is made up of the river Cauca and its affluents. The former rise in the Páramo del Buey, in the central Cordillera. In the upper part of its course it flows through a volcanic region, and its waters are so impregnated with sulphuric and other acids that they are destructive of fish. These acids are mainly contributed by the head stream of the Rio Vinagre, which rises in the Purace volcano, and from the peculiarity of its waters receives this name. The Cauca follows a general direction from south to north, waters the Departments of Cauca, Antioquia, and Bolivar, and empties into the Magdalena River below Pinillos, or the island of Mompox, through a mouth known as Guamal. Below Banco it divides into two branches, known respectively as Loba and Mompox, and reunite in what is known as the Boca de Tacaloa. Its principal tributaries are the Hondo, the Palace, the Piendamó, the Ovejas, the Quinamayó, the Palo, the Amaine, the Sonso, the Bugalagrande, the Paila, the Vieja, the Otun, the Campoalegre, the Pozo, the Arma, the San Juan, the Tarasá, the Nechi, and the San Jorge.

The third system consists of the Magdalena River and its affluents. The former rises in the Laguna del Buey, in the Páramo de las Papas; it follows, with some deviations, a general direction from south to north; it waters the Departments of Tolima, Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Santander, Antioquía, Bolívar, and Magdalena, and empties into the Atlantic, through two mouths known as Ceniza and Rio Víejo, between which stands the island of Los Gomez.

The principal affluents of the Madalena are: the Paez, the Prado, the Saldaña, the Fusagasugá, the Bogotá, the Riofrecio, the Lagunilla, the Gualí, the Guarinó, the Río Negro, the Miel, the Nare, the Nuz, the Cañorregla, the Carare, the Opón, the Colorado, the Sogamoso, the Cimitarra, the Lebrija, the Semití, the Cauca (already mentioned), and the Cesar, which rises in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and its junction with the Magdalena forms the pretty lagoon of Zapatosa.

The fourth system, which is of immense extent, consists of the streams of the eastern slope of the eastern Cordillera which flow into the Amazon and the Orinoco.

The Amazon waters Colombian soil for more than 100 myriameters (621 miles), and forms in part the boundary between Colombia and Brazil, on the one side, and Colombia and Ecuador, upon the other. Its principal Colombian affluents are: the Napo, the Putumayo, the Yupura or Caquetá, and the Rio Negro, composed of the Guaínía and the Casiquiarí. The Orinoco likewise waters the soil of Colombia. It receives the following Colombian tributaries: the Guaviare, the Meta, and the Arauca. As likewise connected with this system should be mentioned the Sinú, which rises in the Department of Antioquia and flows into the gulf of Cispata.

Colombia has no lake of importance, but among its numerous lagoons the following are worthy of mention: Chiriqui, in the Department of Panamá; Aguila, in the Department of the Cauca; Zapatosa, in the Department of the Magdalena; Desparramadero de Sarare, on the confines of Venezuela; Termino, in Casanare; Fúquene, Suesca, Guatavita, and Siecha, in Cundinamarca; Tota and Socha, in Boyacá; San Lorenzo, in Antioquia; Chucurí, in Santander; Betancí, Ayapel, and Raya, in Bolivar. In Bogotá is the famous Guatavita into which the Muyscas are said to have thrown their treasures.

Col. Codazzi demonstrated that in the highlands of Bogotá, Tunja, and Velez, where is now the densest population, there once existed a system of broad and deep lakes, which, breaking through their barriers, precipitated themselves through what is now the river Suarez or Sogamoso into the ocean, leaving the traces of their irruption boldly marked on the face of the country. The same authority conceives that this great cataclysm may have occurred within the past four centuries. Some evidence in support of his theory is afforded by two great stones which have been

discovered on opposite sides of what must have been the borders of the principal lake. Both face towards the points of rupture of the mountains, and the faces of both are covered with sculptures, among which are distinguishable figures of the frog (the Chìbcha sign of water) with outspread feet, and human figures with upraised arms, in attitude of surprise or alarm.

The climate of Colombia is very varied, notwithstanding its tropical situation, owing to the complex system of mountains by which the territory is traversed; so that all that one need do in order to experience very marked differences of temperature is to ascend from the valleys to the mountains. On the coasts the heat is almost unceasing, though tempered by the breezes and the rains. In the interior there are valleys in which the heat is intense. The highest average temperature experienced in any part of the Republic is 86° F.; the lowest, in the inhabited portion of the Cordilleras, 20° F.

The lower part of the valley of the Magdalena is oppressed with almost tropical heat. The waters of the river are lukewarm, and at Honda, 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, stones exposed to the sun's rays are too hot to place the hand upon.

On the plateaus the air is salubrious and the temperature is that of perpetual spring. On the plain of Bogotá, which is 8,000 feet above the sea, the thermometer ranges from 55° to 70° F., and the rain in the wet season falls but a few hours daily in the afternoon. The summits of the Cordilleras are usually covered with mists and the tops of the highest with perpetual snow. In the forests of Darien the rain falls almost unceasingly, and the gulf of Choco is seldom free from violent storms.

In Colombia there are no seasons, strictly speaking; but the name summer is given to the dry period and winter to the rainy. These two sorts of weather alternate generally at intervals of three months; but in certain parts of the country it rains during six consecutive months, and in others the so-called "summer" is almost unceasing.

Among the natural curiosities of the country are the falls of Tequendama a beautiful cascade with an unbroken fall of over 600 feet near Bogotá; the natural bridge of Pandi or Icononzo, spanning the river Suma Paz at an elevation of 600 feet; the cascade of the Rio Vinagre; the great orifices called Hoyo del Aire and Hoyo de los Pájaros, near Velez; the Peñon de Quitisoque, from the symmetrically pierced summit of which fall three beautiful streams of water; the Fura-Tena and the Boqueron de Peña Armadas, which are two stupendous cuts made by the Rio Minero, the second 10,650 feet deep; and the natural tunnel of the Rio Suarez.

The minerals of Colombia are of all sorts, and very abundant. Those which are produced with the greatest profit are the following: Gold, in Antioquia, in Cauca, especially in the region of the Chocó, in Tolima, and in Santander; silver, in Antioquia, Cauca (municipality of Toro), and in Tolima; iron, in Cundinamarca (la Pradera and Pacho) and in Antioquia (Amagá); copper, in Boyacá (Moniquirá) and in the Department of the Magdalena; platinum, in Chocó; sulphur, in Cundinamarca (Gachalá); salt, in Cundinamarca and Boyacá, where there are immense beds of rock salt, and in Antioquia, Cauca, and Tolima, where there are many salt springs; emeralds, in Boyacá (Muzo, Coscuez, and Somondoco); coal, lime, niter, and chalk, throughout the country. On the banks of the river Nare, and at Quipile, in Cundinamarca, there are found rich but unexploited quarries of marble. In Chaparral and Yaguará, in the Department of Tolima, there are wells of petroleum; and at Hatoviejo (in the neighbornood of Bogotá) there are great quarries of a very fine gravel, which is useful for many purposes.

From Costa Rica to Venezuela, there is hardly a department of Colombia which does not possess in its soil more or less gold. It is claimed that Choco, Antioquia, Mariquita, Popayán, Pamplona, Ocaña, Bucaramanga, and other places are exceedingly rich in that

metal. The auriferous sands of Antioquia, according to M. Dufrénoy, afford results very nearly coinciding with those of California. Small diamonds are found with the gold, and in the same district the sulphate of mercury is abundant. In various parts of the country are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, quicksilver, coal (in Bogotá, Cali, Soata, Chiriqui, etc.), amethysts, and other varieties of rare and valuable stones and minerals. The great coal bed of Calí, it is believed, extends beyond the Cordilleras to the Pacific, and there are magnificent coal mines in Magdalena near the Caribbean coast. By a reasonable outlay these mines ought to produce an abundant supply of coal for ocean steamers, which now often depend for their fuel upon deposits in the Antilles brought across the sea for that purpose. On the table-lands of Bogotá, Tuquerres, Tunja, and Pamplona rock salt abounds, and lime, sulphur, alum, magnesia, asphaltum, and other valuable minerals exist in inexhaustible quantities in various parts of the Republic.

In the neighborhood of Ubala there are deposits of copper, sulphate of lead with silver, sulphate of aluminum, and hyaline quartz. Sulphur of the best quality is found at a short distance from Gachalá. There is also an enormous deposit of sulphate of iron. Mercury is found at different points.

The warm regions of the valleys and coasts produce in abundance coffee, cacao, bananas of all sorts, yucca, arracacha, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, corn, rice, beans, and a great variety of fruits and medicinal plants. In the middle region of the Andes grow readily wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and nearly all the fruits and vegetables of Europe. The wild flora is very varied, especially in the family of the orchids, so much esteemed in European markets. The forests abound in building, cabinet, and dye woods, Peruvian bark, the tagua cocoa, caoutchouc, sarsaparilla, vanilla, ipecacuanha, and many species of gums and resins. Vast regions of the country are admirably adapted for the production of sugar. The meadows along the Gachetá River are

admirably adapted to the production of coffee. The fique or maguey, (*Fourroya fœtida*) is abundant. Cotton likewise flourishes in this region, though it is but little cultivated.

The flora combines almost all the products of the tropical, the intertropical, and temperate zones. Within a single day's journey one may encounter the four seasons of the year and the vegetable peculiarities of all these zones. Rice, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and all tropical fruits grow along the coast, and the elevated plains yield maize, wheat, potatoes, and all the European fruits. The vast forests, yet imperfectly explored, abound with valuable productions. In Popayan the cinchona grows to perfection, and the sides of the mountains of Tolima are clothed to an elevation of 8,500 feet with wax palms 200 feet high. Besides these are found the Pitayo, cedar, balsam of tolu, vanilla, lignum vitæ, mahogany, caoutchouc, and the tree perhaps most precious of all, the *albataque*, the vine of the cross, and the arisa, all remarkable specifics, the first against inflammation, the second for stanching effusions of blood, and the third for instantaneously stopping bleeding at the nose. Notwithstanding the luxuriance of the vegetation, the species are not intermingled. Each kind occupies some tract of its own, where it flourishes to the almost total exclusion of others. Several geographers have with reason characterized the fertility of Colombia's soil as astonishing.

In the valley of the Cauca the sugar cane will continue in condition on the same land without replanting for eighty years. Indian corn yields three-hundred fold. The plantain yields 138,000 pounds of fruit in a space of 250 acres.

On the now useless plains of the southeastern half of the Republic vast herds of cattle would thrive. Their fertile lands are susceptible of cultivation, and their products could find an easy market by a narrow-gauge railroad to the Magdalena River, the construction of which is not an impossible or an improbable thing. From the forests, which exist here and there, might be

extracted large quantities of gums, fibers, and precious woods. Coffee and cacao might be made to yield rich harvests.

Throughout the region to the south of Gachalá the quina, or Peruvian bark, is produced.

In the districts of Gachetá, Gachalá, and Ubalá there grows spontaneously the plant commonly known as laurel (*Myrica arguta*), which yields a species of vegetable wax, which promises to be of great importance in industry and the arts. This wax is greenish, brittle, and of a disagreeable odor; but on being properly treated it loses those objectionable qualities and becomes white. In some parts of the Republic, as in Cauca, large quantities of it are secured and mixed with tallow, to make candles for lighting. The wax is obtained by boiling the fruit of the laurel in water. The fruit so treated yields as high as 25 per cent of wax, and one plant may give from 15 to 25 pounds of the fruit a year. This wax, furthermore, is susceptible of saponification.

In certain parts of Colombia is found the arracao, a tree which yields a brilliant rose-colored dye which is applicable to wood as a sort of varnish, brilliant in proportion to the number of coats applied. Mixed with the juices of the yucca leaf, this dye becomes quite black without losing its brilliancy.

Near Medina occurs a singular sort of tree, known as leche-miel (*Lacmelles edulis*), the bark of which exudes a milk-like juice which Baron Humboldt analyzed and found to contain the same caseine, and the same nutritious qualities as cows' milk. In the same reregion is found the dwarf palm commonly known as vegetable ivory.

The fruit of the malagueta (*Xylopia longifolia*) is highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, it being deemed especially useful in fevers, dysentery, etc., and as an antidote to the poison of snakes.

The currucai (*Isica helerophila*) yields a resin which is very white, aromatic, and rich in turpentine. When subjected to heat

this resin becomes a brilliant paste similar to Burgundy pitch, for which latter substance, in most of its uses, the former might be substituted.

On the banks of the Gazcunta River there grows in great abundance the necha (*Fevilla tarrilla*), which is highly recommended for the treatment of cancer, tumors, and nervous debility. The fruit contains a large proportion of a very fine oil, susceptible of varied applications in the arts.

The sarsaparilla (*Smilax officinalis*), a plant of very great commercial importance, grows in great abundance on the Llanos of Colombia. It flourishes in a temperature of from 75° to 86° F., and at an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,600 feet above the level of the sea.

The cacao grows wild about Medina, and though the grains are smaller than in the cultivated plant, it is more rich in oil and, if cultivated, would excel in quality. The cacao popularly known as cacao cuadrado (*Herrania pulcherrima*) is exceedingly abundant throughout the territory of San Martin, immense groves of it being found there as also on the Orinoco, and it seems to be the sort which, as cultivated in Venezuela, has a great reputation in Europe.

The cachipai palm (*Bactris gachipaes*) is interesting both for its wood and its fruit, the former being strong, compact, and lustrous, while the latter has a fleshy pulp which when cooked is a palatable, wholesome, and nutritious food.

The Colombian fauna is very varied, and presents almost all the types which characterize the great American fauna. Among domestic animals there are very fine cattle on the llanos, or plains, and others, carefully bred and crossed with European varieties, in the savannah of Bogotá and the valleys of Ubaté, Chiquinquirá, and Sogamoso; excellent horses and mules, of Andalusian breed, in the same places and in the valley of the Cauca; sheep, goat, asses, swine, etc.

The herds of cattle and horses of European origin are very numerous, and the plains upon which they feed and multiply are of immense extent.

The intertropical regions abound in wild animals. Among the native animals are the puma, jaguar, bear, sloth, deer, armadillo, cavy, opossum, tapir, many kinds of monkeys, the condor, parrots, humming birds, etc. Of monkeys there are at least seventeen distinct species; the feline race is represented by seven or eight, including the puma and the jaguar; there are two species of bears; the alligator swarms in the Magdalena and some of the other rivers; deer are common at various elevations; the sloth, the armadillo, the guagua, the opossum, and the cavy prevail in the forests; and the tapir or danta wanders in the higher regions. Among the birds may be mentioned the condor and ten other birds of prey, several species of swallows, numerous varieties of parrots, paroquets, lorries, and cockatoos, cranes and storks, the pleasant-singing tropial, and the strangely colored sol-y-lune which takes its name from the figure of the sun and moon on its wings. The boa constrictor, the yaruma, the cascabel, and various other serpents are frequent enough in the warmer regions, but are not met with at a greater height than 5,400 feet above the sea. Insects are abundantly represented, the most important practically being the ants, which in some districts, as for instance the Isthmus, are almost a plague. Turtle abounds on the coast, and pearl oysters are the object of a very considerable fishery.

Chapter II.

THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND THEIR RESOURCES.

Colombia is divided into nine political divisions, now termed departments, which were formerly independent States, each having separate legislatures. These departments, geographically arranged, are Panamá, Cauca, Tolima, Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Santander, Antioquia, Magdalena, and Bolívar.

DEPARTMENT OF PANAMÁ.

The department of Panama is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea; on the west by the Republic of Costa Rica; on the south by the Pacific Ocean; on the east by the department of the Cauca.

The area of Panamá is 32,380 square miles, of which only about one-half is inhabited. Its greatest length, from the Darien range to that of La Cruz, on the side of Costa Rica, is about 420 miles. The widest part of the Isthmus lies between the mouth of the Escribanos River, on the Atlantic side, and the point of Mariato on the Pacific, a distance of about 118 miles. The narrowest part lies between the Gulf of San Blas, on the Atlantic, and the mouth of the river Chepe, on the Pacific, a distance on a straight line of 31 miles. Panamá is thus a little smaller than the islands of Cuba and Hayti, and not half the size of Paraguay. If the territory of the department were to be as densely populated as Belgium was said to be in 1860, it would contain no less than 9,000,000 inhabitants.

A massive range known as the Cordillera de Baudó, traverses the isthmus through nearly its whole length, dwindling away in the neighborhood of Panamá. This range approaches now the southern coast and again the northern, and though not a very elevated one (1,557 feet, average height, with peaks of from 2,296 to 2,624 feet, and passes less than 900 feet high), it gradually increases in both height and breadth as it approaches Veraguas; in Chiriquí it reaches its greatest elevation and runs through the middle of the department into Costa Rica.

Various rivers flow into either the Atlantic or the Pacific, some through long and narrow valleys, others by shorter courses. The principal river of the department is the Tuira or Darien River. It rises in the heights of Aspaves and receives the waters of a number of tributaries, among which may be named the Nique, Balsas, Paya, Puero, Cano, Limon, Chucunaque (which itself has several tributaries navigable for small vessels), and the Tayecua or Marca. As thus increased, the Tuira flows into the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific coast.

The river Coclé is some 70 miles long, being navigable for small vessels for about 40 miles. It rises in the Andes and receives the waters of fourteen tributary rivers and a multitude of brooks. The Rio de los Indios and the Calabébora rise in the desert range which traverses the isthmus and empty into the Atlantic. The first is navigable for 18 miles and the second for 21. The Doraces forms the boundary with Costa Rica. The Chiriquí and the Guazaro flow into the Atlantic.

Another important river of the department is the Bayano, or Chepo, which rises in the Andes and flows west and then southwest into the gulf of Panama. It is about 160 miles in length, and is navigable for 125 miles. It collects on its course the waters of a number of tributary streams. The river Chagres is 102 miles long and navigable for about 60 miles. It receives the waters of more than twenty-one tributaries, and flows first southwest and then

northwest, finally emptying into the Caribbean. Part of its channel has been utilized in the construction of the interoceanic canal.

The Sambú River rises in the heights of Aspave and flows nearly parallel with the southern coast until it empties into the gulf of San Miguel. It is navigable some 93 miles. The Chico and the Santa Maria flow into the Parita Gulf, the San Pedro and San Pablo flow into the Ensenada de Montijo, the Tabasará, Santiago, Fonseca, and Chiriqui-viejo empty into the gulf of Alanje, and the Golfito flows into the Golfo Dulce, on the boundary of Costa Rica.

The department of Panamá has no considerable lake or lagoon, unless we accept what is called the lake of Chiriqui, on the Atlantic coast, which is rather a large bay than a lake. There are, however, a number of places, chiefly on the coast, and on the banks of rivers, where marshes or ponds, more or less permanent and extensive, are to be found.

Both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts are sprinkled with islands; in some spots so thickly grouped as to constitute archipelagoes.

On the Atlantic side there are some 630 islands and islets, with an aggregate area of 147 square miles, of which about 115 square miles are susceptible of utilization for lumbering or colonization. The remainder is waste, unsheltered, and lacking both water and vegetation. At certain spots fish and turtle abound.

The islands of this department on the Pacific coast are larger and more numerous than those on the Atlantic side. In the group known as the Archipelago de las Perlas the principal island is that of San Miguel, which is about 16 miles long by 7 or 8 miles wide. The largest island on the coast is that of Coiba, a few miles from Bahia Honda, whose greatest length is some 22 miles and its greatest breadth is 15 miles. These Pacific islands are said to number in all 1,053, with an aggregate area of about 500 square miles.

The department of Panamá has on the Atlantic side some 478 maritime miles of coast, 240 between the mouth of the Tarena River and Colon and 238 between Colon and Costa Rica. On the side of the Pacific the coast of Panamá is 767 maritime miles in length (about 866 ordinary miles).

On the Atlantic coast the principal ports or bays are those of Colon or Aspinwall, Almirante, Chiriquí, San Blas, Caledonia, and Puerto Bello. Besides these there are some 25 smaller ports Colon, or Aspinwall, is built upon the island of Manzanillo, which divides an inlet of the sea, of some 5 miles in depth, into what are known as the ports of Manzanillo and Naos or Newbay.

On the Pacific coast the principal ports or bays are those of Panamá, San Miguel, Montijo, and Golfito. There are in addition some 30 smaller ports, among which may be mentioned that of Bocachica, which serves as the port for the town of David.

The climate of the department varies very much, it being in certain regions warm but healthful, in others damp and sickly, and in others cold and salubrious.

The whole coast, from the boundary of Costa Rica to the gulf of Urabá, has a hot and damp climate, in which it is difficult for the white race to flourish, by reason of swamps and marshes whose exhalations are extremely unwholesome. To this is added the intensity of the heat, aggravated by the great humidity produced by the frequent rains, and by the aqueous vapors rising from the sea which the prevailing winds carry to the wooded plains that fringe the entire territory, There is a part of the Pacific coast to which this does not apply, for, from Panamá to Cape Burica, where there are no marshes or wooded plains, but on the contrary cereal-bearing fields, and rivers which water and fertilize that generally inhabited region. The climate is as a rule warm but not so damp, which permits the inhabitants to enjoy good health. The cordilleras are all cool and salubrious, but their slopes are uninhabited, both on the southern side, which bears the cereal grasses and on the northern, which is covered with woods.

The coast from Panamá to El Chocó is unhealthy. The interior of the isthmus of Darien is very sickly, and only the negroes and Indian half-breeds can stand its excessively rainy climate, hot and damp, and its atmosphere, which the marshes make malarious. Though about the Darien cordillera the temperature is milder, it can not be said that the region is salubrious; and it will never be until the great woods and groves shall have disappeared.

In Puerto Bello the climate is unhealthy, and the heat excessive by reason of the stagnation of the air, and because the port is surrounded by high mountains, and noxious exhalations emanate from vegetable matters, both terrestrial and aquatic. The nights there are often stifling, and the days marked by rains with thunder and lightning, such as can not but terrify the unaccustomed visitor.

It may be said that it rains in the department of Panamá at least nine months in the year, and that, too, in extraordinary quantities. There occur, too, brief but very hard "scuds" or showers, and much thunder and lightning—a sure proof of the abundance of electricity in these regions.

The dry months are February, March, and a part of April, and the hottest months are August, September, and October, in which the heat becomes almost unbearable. In the other months the breezes and the continual rain render the heat less intense, though on the other hand they make the climate disagreeable.

In the territory which formerly constituted the provinces of Chiriqui and Veraguas the heat is intense, though tempered by the rains from April to December. In the part of the isthmus bordering upon the Cauca it rains all the year round, at such a rate as to make the rainfall 90 cubic inches, while in Europe it is only 28 or 29.

Gold is obtained from the rivers Marca and Balsas, in South Darien. There still lives the tradition of the famous mines of Cana or Espiritu Santo, in the neighborhood of the Tuira. At one time they were called "Potosi," on account of the abundance and

fineness of the ore produced. There are likewise gold mines in the neighborhood of the rivers Coclé, Belen, and Indias and their tributaries. Of these the most noteworthy is that of San Antonio, on the Coclé, which is reported as yielding $40,000 a year. Other mines are found at las Tablas, las Minas, el Mineral de Veraguas, Soná, Lovaina, Gualaca, and San Lorenzo.

Salt is found in abundance throughout the department, and at many points its production is more profitable than that of gold.

Copper is found near San Felix, and near the road from David to Bocas del Toro. It exists also, there is reason for thinking, in the old province of Azuero.

Iron is to be found in and about the Cerro de San Cristóbal and in the ancient province of Azuero, according to indications.

Mineral coal is found near las Bocas de Toro and in Golfo Dulce.

Mineral waters are found in the districts of Santiago and Calobre, near the headwaters of the Chonguinola, near the volcano at the foot of the Castillo Mount, near the Chiriqui River, in the Méndez ranch, near the Yeguas Pass, in Pan de Azucar, and on the banks of the Gallequi River, near San Felix.

Pearls are found not only in the Archipelago de las Perlas, but in many other spots on the sea bottom, which would seem to be almost covered with these precious stones. As many as one million shells a year are said to be secured by divers, and though all do not contain pearls they are available as mother-of-pearl.

Chalk and lime also abound in various parts of the department.

The following woods, used for making dyestuff, are found in the department: Uvilla, curtidora, divi-divi, dragon's blood, tuno, mulberry, Brazilian wood (brasilete), igua, aguacate colorado, guayacan, añil amarillo de yuca, carocolito (purple shell), muqueva, ojo de venado (black), tagua de montaña (indelible carmine), and nazareno (purple).

The department yields woods of excellent quality and colossal growth, principally in South Darien, though they abound also in

the mountains along the coasts and in the islands of both seas. The following may be named: Cacique, corotú, and espavé, fit for shipbuilding, and not infested by any sort of insect whatever; caimito, hueso, cerezo, macano, madroño, naranjillo, bola, and laurel, excellent for polished work and building, as are also the mora and guayacan, which are, furthermore, incorruptible; níspero and espinoso, which make the best boarding known; mahogany (black, red, or veined), rosewood, rosilla, quira, cocobobo, and roble amarillo (yellow oak), which do not rot; roble comun (common oak), adapted for ship timbers; el manzanillo (manchineel), a building and cabinet wood; jicarrillo, and espino amarillo.

Among furniture woods may be named the cedars known as cebolla, espina, real, and papaya, all of excellent quality and exempt from the attacks of the "comejen" (timber worm); amarillo de Guayaquil, which is incorruptible; algarrobo del Perú, ijagua de montaña, alcornoque, chuchipate, and chachojo, all very useful for building; maderon, very durable and available for inlaid work; alfahillo, the same; tanjiro, similar to mahogany; jigua blanca, jigna negra, saponario, the leaves and bark of which are used as soap; majagua, used by the Indians for making ropes; palo de lana (wooltree), similar to the ceiba or silk cotton tree, and which grows to a height of more than 100 feet, and is used for canoes; hobo, a durable and colossal tree; bongo and balso, trees of considerable thickness, but very light, resembling cork, and used for making rafts; yaya, very durable; mangle, cavalero, pena, salado, and colorado, the last very durable and suitable for shipbuilding; culuba, much used for making mats, etc.; gachapalá, and maría, good for masts; murciélago, hobo de puerco (é de cerco), barigon, haya, raton, carcún, sibo, and tercíopelo, all useful to carpenters, as are also the guayabito de montaña, cerezo silvestre (wild cherry), pavo, mostrenco, and conaza.

The department produces cloves, equal in fragrance to those of Ceylon; palosanto, from which is obtained the famous balsam

maria; copaiba, caucho, almáciga (mastic), copachí, chutra, caraña, cabima, cateba, croton, palo de sangre, saumedio, jiguacanelo, bálsamo de drago, chiriquí, chinchire, tustele (yielding rubber, like the caucho), and palo de vaca.

Honey and beeswax are produced in great abundance.

The following fruits and vegetables are produced on the isthmus, both wild and in cultivation:

Aguacate, cacao, coco, pomaroda, mango, mamei del pais, naranjo dulce, naranjo agrio, limon, torovijo, marañon, guanábano, membrillo (quince), guayabo zapote, brevo, hicaco, anon, hagua, ñame, uvito guagabilla, calanva, níspero, cerezo, higo (figs), caimito, higo chumbo, granado, papayo, sabio, granadillo, ciruela (plum), guate, curubo, piño, piñuelo, sapoya, cerenjena (egg-plant), tomate (tomatoes), melon, sandía, calabaza dulce (squash), and eight sorts of aji (capsicum).

Among the palms of Panama we may note the wine palm, the oil palm, the corozo, the royal, the chontadura, the umbrella palm, the cabeza de negro palm, the taparro, and the cocoa palm, which is remarkable not only for its fruit, but for being planted around settlements to protect houses from lightning as it serves as a very efficient sort of lightning rod.

The great forests of Panamá contain many wild animals, among which we may name the tiger, black or spotted, the jaguar of Darien, as voracious as that of Venezuela, the cougar, the javali, or wild boar, the chunzo, erizo (hedgehog), lion, red, yellow, or black, oso hormiguero (ant bear), tigrillo (small tiger), zorro (fox), conejo (rabbit), tapir, venado (deer), puerco espin (porcupine), gato (cat), mono (monkey), and armadillo.

On the Atlantic coast there are the tortoises, whose shell is so largely used, and white and green turtles. On the Pacific, besides the pearl oysters, there are found many kinds of oysters and muscles, and crustaceans, such as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, etc. In the sea the animals to be feared are the tintorera (cuttlefish), the

guaza, the manta, and the shark. In both oceans there abound the ceruzati, a fish weighing 55 pounds, and the mero, which weighs over 110. There are found also the bagre, the peztierra, the quichavo, the paro, and the casus, of some size, and the hurel, barbado, sábalo, hurello, corvina, cominata, and ruejo, of very fine flavor.

There are in Panama two kinds of alligators and many kinds of iguanas. Among serpents we find the boa, the berrugosa, the equis, the bejuco, the cazadora, the boba, the viper, of many kinds and very poisonous, coral, and many sorts of lizards.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CAUCA.

The department of the Cauca is bounded on the northwest by the department of Panama, on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by the departments of Bolivar, Antioquia, Tolima, and Cundinamarca, and the Republics of Venezuela and Brazil; on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean.

The area of this department is 6,668 square myriameters (257,424 square miles), of which 585 are inhabited and cultivated and 6,083 unoccupied. This includes the territory of Caqusta and the districts of Huila, Inza, and Paez, which were all attached to the department at its creation.

In the southern part of Cauca the Cordillera of the Andes divides into three branches. In this region are found the high table-lands of Pasto and Túquerres and the volcanoes of Chiles, Sotará, Cumbal, and Pasto.

The western Cordillera traverses the department from south to north parallel with the coast of the Pacific, and parallel with the western lies the central Cordillera, which keeps the same direction as far as the department of Antioquia, where it breaks up into several branches and finally dwindles away in Bolivar. In this Cordillera are found the volcano of Puracé and the snow

peaks of Coconuco, Huila, Quindío, and Mesa de Herveo. We may treat as a continuation or offshoot of the western Cordillera the Cordillera de Baudó, which likewise traverses the department of the Cauca very close to the coast of the Pacific and which prolongs itself into the Isthmus of Panama.

The following rivers of the department flow into the Pacific: The Baudó, the San Juan, the Dagua, the Micay, the Timbiquí, the Guapi, the Iscuandé, the Tapaje, the Patía, with its principal affluents; the Guachicon, the Mamaconde, the Mayo, the Guáitara, the Telembi, and the Mira.

The Atrato rises in the Farallones del Citará. It runs at first towards the west and then towards the north, emptying finally into the Gulf of Urabá, after traversing an immense region and receiving on the way the waters of many affluents, among which may be mentioned the Andágueda, the Quito, the Piedragorda, the Bevará, the Arquía, the Murrí, and the Sucio. The Atrato is navigable from its mouth to Lloró.

The León or Apurimiandó, which has its source in Antioquia, flows through the department and empties into the Gulf of Darien.

The eastern part of Cauca is watered by the Amazon, which forms the boundary on the south, and by the affluents of that great river, the principal of which are the Napo, the Putumayo, the Caquetá, the Baupés, and the Río Negro. The Guaviare, which forms the boundary with Cundínamarca, and the Casiquiare, which unites the Río Negro with the Orinoco, flow into the Orinoco.

The San Juan rises in the Caramanta Mountain, 10,075 feet above sea level. It receives the waters of the Tatamá, Tadó, Tamaná, and several other tributaries, and flows over a course of 245 miles into the ocean, which it enters through seven mouths. Its width ranges from 300 to 1,200 feet, and for about 140 miles it is navigable by small steamers. Its banks are high and devoid of marshes.

The Baudo rises in the Tertiary Range of the same name, and flows for the most part from north to south, parallel to the coast. After uniting with the Pepe, it takes a westerly direction to flow into the Pacific. It is about 142 miles long and navigable for small vessels for four-fifths of that distance. It receives the waters of 7 rivers and 35 smaller streams. Through one of these, the Nacora, boats can pass into the rivers Valle and Chorri, which flow into the South Sea.

The Dagua rises in the Western Cordillera, some 15 miles from Calí. It is navigable for 62 miles.

The Patía may be said to rise in the Volcano of Sotará, although it is known by other names till after its junction with the Timbío. Its course is south southwest, until it joins the Guaítara, after which it flows northwest into the Pacific. It is navigable for 280 miles.

The Mira rises in Ecuador and enters Colombia at the point where it joins the San Juan. It empties into the Pacific through seven or more mouths. It is navigable by steamers for 27 miles; and by smaller vessels for twice that distance.

The Cauca rises in the Páramo del Buei, near the lake of the same name, and flows in a generally northeast direction, traversing the most populous region of the department, through a long and narrow valley between the Andean ranges, into the Department of Antioquia. It receives in its course (within the Department of the Cauca) 96 rivers and 466 known streams of smaller size. It is navigable for 300 miles.

There are in the Department of the Cauca quite a number of lagoons or ponds, but no lake of any importance in point of utility. They amount for the most part to but little more than the swamping of little tracts by the overflow of rivers in regions where the lay of the land is too nearly level to permit of the ready escape of the water. The only lake which need here be mentioned is that of Cocha, formerly called Mocoa, after the tribe of Indians whom the Spaniards found located there.

The department includes a number of islands, of which the following may be mentioned:

Tumaco, which is inhabited and was formerly the capital of the canton of that name; Gorgona, which has a range of hills with seven peaks, and the coasts of which are inhabited; Cascajal, containing the town of Buenaventura, and which is noticeable for its port and the very good water furnished by its little stream of San José; Palmas, at the entrance of the bay of Magdalena, high, inhabited, and covered with palm trees. All of the islands together do not measure more than some 77 square miles.

On the Atlantic coast the department has several ports. The bay of Candelaria is wide and roomy, but has only low lands around it. It is sheltered from all winds except those from the northwest. The whole gulf of Urabá might be called a port, since below Candelaria it is protected from the northers.

On its Pacific coasts the department has the port of Charambira, from which communication can be had, through the San Juan, with the ancient province of Chocó. Others worthy of mention are the "ensenadas" of Docampadó, Catripe, Arasí Coquí, Puertococal, and the bays of Cabíta, Solano, Nabugá, Limones, and Cupíca. Buenaventura Bay is an inlet some 15 miles in depth. The port of Tumaco has to be approached against contrary winds, through a single narrow channel.

In the region of Túqueres, the southernmost portion of the Department of Cauca, the climate is for the most part cold and healthful. Lower down, near the Patía, it is hot and unwholesome. The rains begin about the middle of September and continue until about the middle of December. Between that time and the middle of January there is about a month of summer, and then the rains recommence and continue through February, March, April, and May. By the middle of June the summer has regularly set in and continues until the middle of September.

In the region of Pasto the climate as a rule is cold or temperate

and healthful. The rains begin in the middle of September and last through October and November. December, January, and part of February are summer months; March, April, and May constitute a severe winter season, and then summer holds again until the middle of September.

Within the region of Popayan, in this department, there is every species of climate, from the scorching heat of the Pacific coast to the piercing cold of Coconuco, Puracé, and Huila.

The whole valley of the Patia is unhealthy, it being boxed in between high mountain ranges and especially subject to malarial influences. The rest of the region enjoys a wholesome climate.

It is estimated that in this part of the department there is an annual rainfall of from 60 to 120 inches (five times the quantity assigned to Europe). There are violent winds and thunderstorms.

The valley of the Cauca River has a wholesome climate, though warm, but at the seasons of low water fevers are apt to occur. The banks of the Cauca, covered with canebrakes, have a hot and unhealthy climate. In the valley it rains during March, April, May, September, October, and November; the others are summer months. In the mountains the rains are frequent all the year through, and hail and snowstorms occur on the peaks during the summer.

The climate of the region of Barbacoas, is sufficiently uniform. The coasts of the ocean are swept by western winds, and, though hot and damp, are not unhealthful. But the lands near the canebrakes and mangrove swamps, and those along the banks of the rivers, are exceedingly unhealthy. Near the headwaters of the rivers the climate is not bad. Where the elevation exceeds 3,000 feet it is not unhealthy, though there is much rain.

The climate of the region of Buenaventura, varies considerably in the different sections. The districts of Cali and Roldanillo have a warm but healthy climate, except at the beginning and

the end of the rainy season, when intermittent fevers prevail in the neighborhood of wet or marshy lands. Upon the cordillera it is cool and healthful. In the district of Raposo, owing to the heavy woods and mangrove swamps, the climate is very damp, and, as it is also hot, fevers and dysentery prevail. On the Pacific slope the rains are frequent throughout the year.

The lower portions of the valleys of the Atrato, the San Juan, and the Baudó in the region of the Chocó, are exceedingly hot and damp and consequently unwholesome, though the intermittent fevers which prevail are not usually dangerous ones. The shores of the Pacific and other lands which are ventilated by the ocean breezes are healthful, notwithstanding the moisture and heat. In the highlands, above an altitude of 3,000 feet, the climate is temperate and healthful.

Gold is found both in river bottoms and in veins in a great many localities scattered through the department of the Cauca. There are many mines, some of which have been known for a long time, but the working of these rich deposits is and has always been partial and desultory.

Silver is found at Quilichao, Caloto, and Cerrorico, and there are indications of its presence at Andágueda and Bebará.

Platinum is found at Guapi and in the gold placer mines of Barbacoas, Iscuandé, and Micai, though not in very large amounts. It occurs with gold in the basins of the Atrato and San Juan, chiefly in Yoró, Yato, and Chacarandá, where it abounds.

Copper is found in the Tablas River and at San Lorenzo, Yumbo, Yotoco, Cali, Pichinché, and Andágueda.

Iron of excellent quality is found near Cali. It abounds in Yumbo, and also at Vijes and Yotoco.

Salt is obtained in considerable quantities in a number of places. There are found besides, within the department, chalk, slate, amethysts, emeralds, coal, marble, lapis, jet, lapis lazuli, tin, lead, ocher, etc.

Mineral springs whose water is impregnated with iron, sulphur, etc., are found in various localities within this department.

DEPARTMENT OF TOLIMA.

The Department of Tolima is bounded on the north by Antioquia; on the east by Cundinamarca and Cauca; on the south and west by Cauca. The area is 18,434 square miles.

The territory of Tolima, situated in the angle formed by the separation of the Andes, at the Páramo de las Papas, into the central and the eastern cordilleras, is part of the basin of the Magdalena, extending from south to north, a length of 315 miles, from the Páramo de las Papas to the river Miel, the boundary on the north between this department and tha of Antioquia.

The highest peaks of the central cordillera are the Páramo de Guanácas, the Nevado del Huila, Barragán, the Nevado del Quindio, the Nevado de Santa Isabel, the Páramo de Ruiz, the Mesa de Herveo, and the splendid Nevado del Tolima, from which the department derives its name.

The central cordillera of the Andes divides the department of Tolima from the department of the Cauca. In its beginnings this cordillera is known as the Páramo del Buey, and contains peaks rising some 290 meters above the general level of the range. Among these are found the sources of the rivers Magdalena and Cauca, at an elevation of 12,857 feet.

For about 15 miles of its length this cordillera maintains an altitude of from 13,000 to 14,625 feet. Five snow-covered peaks known as the Coconuco, rise in one connected group, to height ranging from 15,600 to 15,950 feet. The most northerly of th five is the volcano of Puracé, which constantly emits gases an vapors through a number of craters.

From the volcano of Puracé the cordillera takes a northeaster direction, forming the páramo of Guanácas, the height of whi

along the road to Papayán, is 11,433 feet, with peaks 650 feet higher still. The range then runs northwesterly, as the Páramo de Moras, 11,316 feet high. Turning again to the northeast, it swells into the Huila, crowned with three peaks covered with perpetual snow, the highest of which is 18,525 feet above the level of the sea. The Huila is thought to be an extinct volcano. From this point the cordillera has in general a northerly direction, finally passing into the department of Antioquia on the north.

The eastern cordillera of the Andes begins at the Páramo de las Papas, under which name it runs parallel with the Páramo del Buei for about 6 miles, turns suddenly toward the south for some 12 miles, reaching the height of 14,950 feet in the peak of Cutanga. The range then, after devious turnings, runs east and northeast into the department of Cundinamarca. One of its offshoots forms, in latitude 2° 30′, the ridge which divides the waters which flow into the Orinóco from those which find their way into the Amazon.

All the streams of the department flow, directly or indirectly, into the Magdalena. Among those which rise in the central Cordillera the following may be named: The Páez, the Yaguará, the Aipe, the Platá, the Saldaña, the Luisa, the Coello, the Totare, the Riorrecio, the Lagunilla, the Sabandija, the Gualí, the Guarinó, and the Miel. The more important of those which rise in the eastern Cordillera are: The Suaza, the Gigante, the Neiva, the Frio, the Fortalecillas, the Cabrera, the Prado, and the Fusagasugá (which forms the boundary between Tolima and Cundinamarca). The Magdalena River rises in the Páramo de las Papas out of a small lake known as Laguna del Buei. From this source to the point at which the river leaves the department the distance in direct line is 347 miles, but along the actual course of the stream it is 478 miles. For about 124 miles the river is navigable for steamers, not uninterruptedly, however, as the Salto de Honda separates this course into two sections, divided by an

interval of some 30 miles. For smaller boats the navigation extends 280 miles further. Another considerable river of the department of Tolima is the Saldaña, which is navigable for small vessels about 75 miles. The river Paez may likewise be mentioned. In its course through the department the Magdalena receives the waters of 39 rivers of some importance which themselves receive those of more than 40 recognized though smaller streams.

Besides the Laguna del Buei already mentioned, and which is famous as the source of the Magdalena River, the following lakes of the department of Tolima may be specified: The Laguna del Páramo, out of which flow two rivers, the Amoyá, and the Cucuana. The Lagunetas, near Herveo, is remarkable for a multitude of curious aquatic plants, the abundance of which in certain portions of the lake gives to the latter the appearance of a number of distinct sheets of water. Its outlets are the Chinchiná and the Guali. Finally, in the Páramo of San Felix, at a place called Vallealto, there is an unnamed lake out of which flow the river Miel, a tributary of the Magdalena, and the Arma a tributary of the Cauca River.

As the department of Tolima comprises the wide valley of the upper Magdalena and a great part of the eastern and central Cordilleras of the Andes, it naturally has every variety of climate, from that of the torrid regions to that of the páramos and eternal snows. In the páramos the average temperature ranges from 45° to 54° F. The highest is 63° and the lowest 36°. Throughout the forests of the eastern Cordillera, in the cinchona region, the climate is healthy, the average temperature being from 52° to 57° F.

Along the valley of the Magdalena from San Agustin to Nare the average temperature ranges from 70° to 85°. The maximum heat is 90° and the minimum 63°. In the valleys of Melgar, Cundaí, Payandé, Miraflores, Ataco, and Chaparral the average temperature ranges from 77° to 81°.

The great valley of the Magdalena, extending as it does from 2° north latitude to beyond 6°, experiences two rainy seasons and two dry ones. The sun passes over these places twice during each year, and by its direct heat so rarefies the atmosphere as to cause the rushing in of the cooler air of other localities, which in its turn condenses into continued rains the aqueous vapor which abounds in the atmosphere. For the department as a whole it may be said that March, April, May, September, October, and November are the rainy months.

Gold is found in many portions of the department, and can be washed out of the sands of the rivers Saldaña, Atá, Blanco, Anamichú, and Cabrin.

Silver likewise occurs in various places in this department. The principal mines are said to be those of Santa Ana. Other mines of which mention is made are those of San Juan, Hervi, Malpaso, Guarinó, Puano, Cristo de Lajas, and San José de Frias.

Copper is found in Natagaima in very great abundance. There are veins of over six feet through at la Mohosa, la Vieja, and the Quebrada del Cauca. It is found also about the River Luisa, and an excellent ore is obtained at Rioblanco.

Other minerals found within the department are amethysts, rock crystal, magnetic ore, lime, jet, chalk, talc, iron pyrites, coal, asphaltum, cinnabar, lead, sulphur, alum, sulphate of iron, sulphate of magnesia, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF CUNDINAMARCA.

The Department of Cundinamarca is bounded on the north by the Republic of Venezuela and the departments of Boyacá and Santander, on the west by the departments of Antioquia and Tolima, on the south by the department of the Cauca, and on the east by the Republic of Venezuela.

The area of Cundinamarca is about 92,000 square miles, of which only a small part is inhabited.

The eastern Cordillera of the Andes enters the department of Cundinamarca and traverses it from south to north, separating into various branches. The most mountainous part is the western, towards the Magdalena river. The most notable heights are the Nevado of Sumapaz and the "páramos" of Chamisal, Cruz-Verde, Pasquilla, el Hato, Sumapaz, and Choachi.

To the east of the eastern Cordillera is found the principal plain of Cundinamarca, known as the eastern region, which is very fertile and abounds in cattle. On the west lies the deep valley of the Magdalena, and the center comprises the rich savannahs of Bogotá, Ubaté, and Simijaca, the site in ancient times of an immense lake.

The innumerable streams of the eastern region almost all flow into the Meta and the Guayabero, which are tributaries of the Orinoco. Among the tributaries of the Meta in Cundinamarca may be named the Cabuyaro, the Guatiquia with its affluents, the Guacaravía and the Humea; the Rio Negro, the Guayuriba, the Chichimene, the Guamal, and the Pajure. Those of the western section flow into the Magdalena; of these the following are worthy of mention: The Fusagasugá, the Bogotá (known as the "Funza," in the earlier part of its course, before it precipitates itself over the splendid falls of Tequendama), the Seco, and the Rio Negro, which has many affluents and waters a vast and fertile region. The river Suarez rises in the lake of Fúquene and follows a northerly direction. The Sumapaz River, though small, is remarkable for the natural bridge of Icononzo, near Pandi.

DEPARTMENT OF BOYACÁ.

The Department of Boyacá is bounded on the north by Venezuela and Santander; on the east by Venezuela and Cundinamarca; on the south by Cundinamarca; on the west by Cundinamarca,

Santander, and Antioquia. The area of Boyacá is about 36,000 square miles, of which about one-fourth is inhabited.

The eastern Cordillera of the Andes traverses the department of Boyacá from south to north, with branches on each side, the principal of which take an easterly direction and terminate on the plains of Casanare. The most notable heights in these ranges are the Sierra Nevada de Chita, the Boqueron del Consuelo, the Picachos de Ture, the Páramo de la Rusia, and Llanorredondo.

The majority of the rivers which water Boyacá descend from the eastern Cordillera, some towards the east and the others towards the west. Among the former the principal is the Meta, which is navigable from the confluence of the Humadea with the Río Negro, and the principal tributaries of which are the following: The Upía, the Túa, the Barroblanco; the Cusiana, the Charte, the Cravo, the Tocaría, the Pauto, the Ariporo, the Chíre, the Casanare, the San Ignacio or Rio de Tame, the Cuiloto, the Ele, and the Lipa. The Carpanaparo flows directly to the Orinoco, into which also flows the Arauca which forms the boundary between Boyacá and Venezuela. The principal river of the central region is the Chicamocha or Sogamoso, which after entering Santander flows into the Suarez. The western part of Boyacá is watered by the Suarez; the Minero, which afterwards joins with the Orta to form the Carare, an affluent of the Magdalena; and the Río Negro, which forms the boundary with Cundinamarca.

The eastern Cordillera of the Andes, with its ramifications, divides the department of Boyacá into two great regions: the eastern, which is level, low, of a hot climate, almost uninhabited and watered by many rivers, and the western region, high, cold, and healthful and abounding in savannahs and table-lands which afford rich pasturage and are well adapted for agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTANDER.

The Department of Santander is bounded on the north, northeast, and east by the Republic of Venezuela; on the south and

southeast by the department of Boyacá; on the southwest by Cundinamarca; on the west by Antioquia, Bolívar, and Magdalena, and on the northwest by Magdalena. The area of this department is about 16,000 square miles.

The surface of Santander is extremely unequal and mountainous, by reason of the many and complicated ramifications of the eastern Cordillera, which, towards the north, divides into two principal branches, one on the left, which continues in a northerly direction and enters the department of the Magdalena under the names of Sierra de Motilones and Valledupar, and one on the right, which takes the direction of Venezuela and comes to an end near the coasts of Cumaná. The principal heights of the Cordilleras of Santander are the Páramo de Angostura, the Pico de la Colorada, the Páramo de la Laguna, and the Páramo de Cachirí.

The chief valleys are those of the Magdalena and the Sogamoso, the Zulia, and the Catumbo. Among the table-lands may be mentioned those of Pamplona, Jéridas, Juan Rodriguez, and Mesarrica.

The principal rivers of Santander flow some towards the north, others towards the west, and others towards the east. Among the first may be mentioned the Catatumbo, which, with its affluents, the Tarra, the Sardinata, the Zulia, and the Tachirá, empties into the lake of Maracaibo. Those flowing towards the east are the Nula and the Sarare, which are tributaries of the Apure. Towards the west, in search of the Magdalena, flow the Lebrija, the Sogamoso, which is formed by the union of the Chicamocha and the Suárez and is navigable almost throughout its course, the Colorado, the Opon, and the Carare.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIOQUIA.

The Department of Antioquia is bounded on the north by the departments of Bolívar and Cauca, on the east by Santander and

Boyacá, on the south by Tolíma and Cauca, and on the west by Cauca. The area of Antioquia is about 21,000 square miles, of which about two-thirds is inhabited.

The very numerous mountains of Antioquia are ramifications of the central Cordillera and of the Cordillera del Citará (a branch of the western Cordillera), which divide the territory of the Department into three well-marked river basins: that of the Cauca in the center, that of Magdalena on the east, and that of the Atrato on the west.

On its left bank the Cauca receives the following tributaries: The Cartama, San Juan, Tonusco, Ituango, Taraza, and Man. On the right it receives the Chinchiná, the Pozo, the Arma (which flows in an exceedingly deep channel), the Poblanco, the Aburrá, the San Andrés, and the Nechí, which receives the Porce and the Bagre and is navigable from Zaragoza to its mouth.

Into the Magdalena the following rivers flow: The Miel, which rises in the Páramo de la Picona under the name of the Rio Dulce and has for tributaries the Moro and the Samaná del Sur; the Riolaro, the Cocorná; the Nare, with its principal affluents, the Nus and the Samaná del Norte; the San Bartolomé ó Cañorregla; the Ité, and the Tamar.

The principal rivers of Antioquia which flow into the Atrato are the Arquía, the Murri, and the Sucío. The following rivers also have their sources within the limits of Antioquia: The León (or Apurimiandó), which flows into the Gulf of Urabá; the Sinu, which flows into the Caribbean Sea; and the San Jorge, tributary of the Cauca.

The soil of the department of Antioquia is quite sterile, but rich in mines of gold; its mountains are crossed by numberless veins, and its river beds form an uninterrupted series of gold-bearing sands. The richest sections are said to be in the lands watered by the Porce and Nechí Rivers. It would be difficult, even impossible, to estimate the value of the precious metals taken

from Antioquian soil since the conquest, but even more difficult to form an idea of what still remains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MAGDALENA.

The Department of Magdalena is bounded on the north and northeast by the Caribbean Sea; on the east by the Gulf of Maracaibo, the Republic of Venezuela, and the department of Santander; on the south by Santander; on the west by Bolivar, from which it is separated by the Magdalena River. The area of the department is about 30,000 square miles, of which nearly one-third is inhabited.

A branch of the eastern Cordillera of the Andes traverses the eastern part of the department from south to north, under the local names of Sierra de Motilones and Sierra de Valle-Dupar, and forms the watershed which divides the streams which flow into the Lake of Maracaibo from those which go to seek the Cesar and Magdalena rivers.

Towards the north of the department there is another mountain system which is wholly independent of the Andes. The heart or core of this system is the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, comprising five snow-clad peaks, the highest of which is 17,355 feet high, and sends out offshoots in every direction in such wise as to resemble a star in shape.

The Magdalena River waters the department on the west, receiving numerous affluents, among which may be named the Lebrija and the Rancheria. The Cesar River runs in a southerly direction into the Magdalena. The Magdalena and the Cesar flow through the deepest and most extensive valleys in the department. The Goagira Peninsula is almost wholly composed of low, flat lands.

DEPARTMENT OF BOLÍVAR.

The Department of Bolívar is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the Departments of Magdalena

and Santander, from which it is divided by the Magdalena River; on the south by Antioquia; on the west by Cauca and the Atlantic. The area of the department of Bolívar is nearly 30,000 square miles, of which less than one-half is inhabited.

The department of Bolívar may be said to be in its eastern part a vast plain, low, and almost wholly withdrawn from the mountain system of the country. Towards the south, along the boundary between Bolívar and Antioquia, is the range known as the Serranía de Ayapel; that of San Jerónimo traverses the entire department from south to north, and that of Abibe, which approaches the Point of Arboletes, all three being ramifications of the western Cordillera. Some offshoots of the central Cordillera enter the department from Antioquia and dwindle away near the banks of the Magdalena. The Magdalena waters all the eastern portion of the department. The Magdalena receives the waters of the Cauca, which in its turn has the San Jorge as a tributary. The Sinú, which has its rise in Antioquia, waters the western region of Bolívar and empties into the Atlantic through the Gulf of Cispata. All of these rivers are navigable by steamers, as is also the Canal del Dique, an artificial arm of the Magdalena, which is a means of communication between Cartagena and the interior of the Republic.

Chapter III.

THE CITIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

Bogotá is the capital of the Republic and the Department of Cundinamarca. It has 100,000 inhabitants, and is picturesquely situated in the savannah of the same name, at the foot of the heights of Guadalupe and Monserrate. It was founded by Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada on the 6th of August, 1538, and constituted a city by the Emperor Charles V. It is an archiepiscopal see, and contains thirty edifices dedicated to the Roman Catholic faith, counting both churches and chapels, among which may be specially mentioned the cathedral, on account of the elegance and purity of its style of architecture, and the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, which has just been erected in the suburb of Chapinero, and will rank as one of the handsomest temples in the Republic.

Among the National Government buildings are the capitol, in course of erection, and the ancient convents of Santo Domingo and San Francisco, which have been adapted to official uses. The city contains a mint, a public market, three cemeteries (one of them for Protestants), a national library with more than 40,000 volumes, a museum of antiquities and natural curiosities, an astronominal observatory founded by Don José Celestino Mutis, the celebrated scientist; a university, with faculties in law, medicine natural sciences, and engineering; an ecclesiastical seminary, a institute of fine arts, and many public and private institutio for the education of the young of both sexes. Other notal

buildings in Bogotá are the National Theater, which is being improved and will be one of the finest in America; the municipal building; the panótico, or penitentiary; the hospital, and the hospício, or poor house. There are three parks, those of Santander, Centenario, and Martyrs, there being in the first named a bronze statue of General Santander, while in the second there is a magnificent chapel (or "templete") in which is to stand a statue of the liberator, Simon Bolívar. In the principal square there is another statue of Bolívar, which is a fine work of art. The city is abundantly supplied with water, and enjoys a delicious climate. The streets are not wide, but are almost all paved. The dwelling houses are generally comfortable and of good appearance. A regular water service and a general system of sewers are in the course of introduction.

The city of Zipaquirá is on a beautiful plain of singular fertility, is notable for the rich mine of salt which is being worked by the National Government, and supplies nearly all the towns of Cundinamarca and Boyacá, as well as many of those of Santander and Tolima. Zipaquirá is the principal center for the trade with Cundinamarca and Santander, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, and blankets being brought there to be exchanged for salt.

Facatativá is at the western end of the savannah of Bogotá, and connected with the capitol by both a steam railway and a wagon road, is the center of an active trade between the warm regions and the cold ones, and derives great profit from the carriage of foreign merchandise going from Honda to Bogotá.

La Mesa is a picturesque city with a genial climate, located on a high and pleasant plain. It is the chief center of the commerce between the towns of Cundinamarca and those of Tolima.

Cáqueza and Fómeque are the most important towns of the eastern part of Cundinamarca.

Guaduas is situated in the center of a beautiful valley. It is especially important as a stage between Honda and Bogotá.

Fusagasugá is a summer resort and watering place, with a

delicious climate and a great abundance of water, fruits, and vegetables.

Chocontá is noted for the manufacture of saddles and harness, in which a brisk trade is done.

Tunja, 6,000 inhabitants, is the capital of the department of Boyacá, founded by Capt. Gonzalo Suarez Rendon in 1538; a town of some importance in the colonial period, but which has fallen off during recent years. It covers a considerable area, and the houses are generally high and solidly built in an old style. It contains a number of churches and convents, and is the seat of the bishop of the diocese.

Sogamoso is in a rich valley, a cheerful town, the chief commercial center of the department.

Santa Rosa is pleasantly situated, and noted for the tastefulness of its dwellings.

Chiquinquirá, a large town, of some commercial importance, is much frequented by pilgrims to its Sanctuary of the Virgin, which is probably the finest temple in the Republic.

Moniquirá, on the river of the same name, originally a settlement of the Aborigines, produces sweetmeats and conserves on a large scale. In its neighborhood there is a rich copper mine.

El Socorro, a large, well-built, and commercial city of 18,000 inhabitants, was at one time capital of the department of Santander.

Zapatoca, on the left bank of the river Suarez, which is crossed by a handsome iron bridge, is one of the most industrious towns in Santander.

San Gil, on the river of the same name, is situated in a narrow valley, which hems it in; but its plan is quite regular, its houses comfortable, and its general aspect an agreeable one. It contains a handsome church and several chapels, a hospital, an endowed

llege, and a fine iron bridge over the river.

Vélez is a town formerly of great importance; its houses are

od, its climate agreeable, and it produces very fine preserves.

Piedecuesta is situated in a picturesque valley with a genial climate and abundant water. The town is neat and cheerful, the houses comfortable, and the inhabitants very industrious.

Bucaramanga, the capital of the department of Santander, a rich commercial city of 18,000 inhabitants, has grown rapidly of late years and will no doubt be much benefited by the railway built to connect it with the Magdalena. The dwelling houses are commodious and elegant, the streets straight, wide, and clean

Girón, famous for its tobacco and its gold mines, contains also a church which is undoubtedly the finest in Santander.

Pamplona, an ancient city, was large and very important in the colonial period but is now considerably reduced. It is an Episcopal see, and contains a handsome cathedral, the chapels of various abandoned convents, and an endowed college.

San José de Cúcuta, a town of recent origin, which had begun to grow very rapidly when it was destroyed by an earthquake, May 18, 1875. It has since been rebuilt, and is to-day the handsomest and commercially the most active town in Santander. A well-built railway connects it with the river Zulia, which is navigable by steamers.

Ocaña has a genial and healthful climate, and is situated on a sandy plain on the banks of the little stream known as the Rio Grande. It contains seven churches, and had at one time a number of convents.

Neiva, the former capital of the department of Tolima, with 10,000 inhabitants, is situated in a warm but healthful valley on the right bank of the Magdalena. The city is very clean, its streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses have tiled roofs. It has an endowed college for males, and is the center of an active trade both with the neighboring departments and with foreign countries. The steamers on the upper Magdalena visit the place, though not with any great degree of regularity.

Ibagué, the present capital of the department of Tolíma, is

picturesquely situated between the rivers Chipalo and Combeima, affluents of the Coello. It has an endowed college. The houses have tiled roofs. A few rods from the town the Combeima is spanned by a fine iron bridge by which Tolima is connected with Cauca by way of Quindío.

Honda, at the confluence of the Magdalena and the Gualí, a place of great commercial importance as the head of navigation on the lower Magdalena, through which passes the traffic of all the central region of the Republic. It was a rich and popular city in the colonial period, with several convents and churches, a hospital and handsome public buildings, but it was almost completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1805.

Medellin, capital of the department of Antioquia, 30,000 inhabitants, situated at the foot of the peak of Santa Elena, on the bank of the Medellin River. The city is large, its streets are wide, straight, and clean, the water supply is abundant, and the dwellings are attractive. It is the residence of the bishop of the diocese, and contains a university, a seminary, several public and private educational establishments, a hospital, a lunatic asylum, a house of refuge, a charitable institution, two orphan asylums, a convent of barefoot Carmelites, a theater, a mint, a public museum and library, five churches and two chapels, several printing offices, a school of arts, a park, handsome public drives, several banks, and many rich commercial houses.

Antioquia, formerly a flourishing city, on the left bank of the river Cauca, is the residence of the bishop of Antioquia, and contains a handsome cathedral, a seminary, a hospital, and commodious dwellings.

Santa Rosa de Osos y Remedios, noted for the wealth of its gold mines.

Río Negro, near Medellin, has a healthful and agreeable climate and is a well-built and cheerful town, with a hospital, a theater, and handsome gardens.

Abejorral, a handsome and important town, is peopled with rich and industrious inhabitants, who are devoted to agriculture.

Marinilla, a short distance from Río Negro, has a number of good dwellings and an endowed college.

Sonsón, a very rich and flourishing town, is noted for the fertility of its fields, the wealth of its mines, and the industry and morality of its inhabitants.

Manizáles, a town of recent origin, but growing fast, being the center of the trade between the southern part of Antioquia and the departments of Cauca and Tolima, is situated on the frontier of Cauca, and its position makes it, in a military sense, the key of Antioquia. It has suffered somewhat from earthquakes.

Salamina, after Manizáles, is the most important town of southern Antioquia.

Popayán, capital of the department of Cauca, with 6,000 inhabitants, was founded by Sebastián de Belalcázar, in 1536, at the foot of the volcano of Puracé. It is an Episcopal see and contains a mint, a seminary, a public college, and several schools, and other educational institutions. Among its Catholic churches the most important are the cathedral and the Church of San Francisco, and among its public buildings the Episcopal palace and the Government house. The cemetery is considered one of the finest in the Republic. The climate of Popayán is very agreeable, its area large, and its houses comfortable and well built. Thunder storms are common and the eruptions of Puracé frequent but harmless. Close to the town the Cauca River is crossed by a fine bridge of masonry.

Pasto, at the foot of the volcano of Pasto (or la Galera), has a beautiful situation, with a delightful climate and is abundantly supplied with water. The town is large, the houses having almost all tiled roofs and the streets being straight and well paved. It has twelve churches and five convents (suppressed), a seminary, and an endowed college. It is an Episcopal see, and was formerly

the capital of the old province of Pasto. Its inhabitants are hardy, hospitable, and industrious. They manufacture woolen cloths and a great variety of curious wooden ware, and carry on an active trade with Ecuador.

Barbacoas, is situated at the confluence of the Guagüí and the Tolembí, which together flow into the Patía only a short distance off. Through these rivers steam navigation is opened to the Pacific. This town carries on an active trade with Tumaco and the towns in Panamá, Ecuador, and Peru. Some very rich gold mines are worked in the neighborhood.

Túguerres, a large town of straw-thatched and poorly built houses, has a very cold climate, but is surrounded by beautiful plains of extraordinary fertility. Not far away is the volcano of Túguerres, whose summit, composed almost exclusively of sulphur, gives out a strong odor, noticeable at some distance.

Quibdó, on the right bank of the Atrato, the market for the gold of Chocó.

Buenaventura, on a little island of the Pacific, is the most important port of Cauca, through which most of the commerce of the department goes. The submarine cable touches there, and it is the starting point of the railway to Córdoba.

Buga, a short distance from the Cauca River, and in easy communication with the Pacific, was a very important place in the colonial period, and still ranks among the first in the department by its population and agricultural wealth.

Calí, 16,000 inhabitants, the most important city in Cauca as to both population and trade, is situated on the Calí River, which is spanned by a handsome bridge. The houses are comfortable and attractive, and the streets wide, straight, and clean. It has seven Catholic churches, of which the most important are those of of San Francisco and San Pedro, two convents and several educational establishments.

Palmira, a flourishing agricultural town, is noted for the tobacco

cultivated in its neighborhood, which is known as "tabaco de olor" (odorous tobacco); it enjoys a great reputation and is greatly sought after.

Cartago, on the banks of the River La Vieja, produces cacao, coffee, and tobacco in considerable quantities, and in its pastures large herds of cattle feed.

Cartagena, 11,000 inhabitants, capital of the department of Bolivar, was founded by D. Pedro de Heredia in 1533, on a sandy island in the splendid bay of Cartagena on the Carribean coast. The city proper is surrounded by thick walls and many bulwarks. From this the Gate of the Bridge leads to the ward or suburb of Jetzemaní, which is in turn connected by three bridges with an outer ward named el Pie de la Popa from the neighboring mount of la Popa, on whose summit stands a great building formerly a convent, now a military hospital. Cartagena is one of the handsomest cities of the Republic, and was commercially the most important in the colonial period, during which it was on several occasions taken and sacked by pirates and corsairs. The Spanish Government made it one of the strongest places on the continent, by fortifications costing $59,000,000. On the mainland stands the castle of San Felipe, and at the entrance of the bay those of San Fernando and San José, the latter almost in ruins.

Cartagena is an Episcopal see and contains many handsome and well-built churches, such as the cathedral and the churches of Santo Domingo and San Juan de Díos. It has a national customhouse, a handsome theater, primary and professional schools, a hospital, a house of detention, three banks, a revolving light in the tower of the old convent of La Merced, and a stationary one on the castle of San Fernando, a good public library, a marble statue of the illustrious José Fernández Madrid, and several public buildings. In the Plaza de la Independencia there is a handsome promenade ornamented with busts of the patriots who were shot there in 1816. This city was the first to declare independence from

Spain in 1811. In 1815 it endured a memorable siege by the Spanish army, which won for it the title of "heroic city," and it has since been besieged several times during the civil wars.

Barranquilla, on the western bank of the Magdalena, fifteen miles from the river's mouth, and connected by railway with the port of Sabanilla. Barranquilla is the river port from which start the steamers which navigate the Magdalena, and is the site of the custom-house, which was formerly at Sabanilla. The city has a considerable population, and contains many merchants and other strangers drawn thither by the activity of its commerce. It manufactures fine brandies, soaps, bricks, and tiles, and has a good shipyard and public aqueduct.

Mompox, on the western bank of the Magdalena, was formerly a flourishing and important port, but the course of the river having changed, steamers can no longer approach the city, and this has much diminished the commercial importance of the place. It played a distinguished part in the war of independence, and contains a college which was generously endowed by Don Pedro Martinez Pinillos, and a very fine cemetery.

El Carmen, noted for its tobacco; Corozal, surrounded by large and fertile plains; Magangué, near the confluence of the Cauca, and the Magdalena, famous for its fairs, are other towns of Bolívar.

Santa Marta, capital of the Department of Magdalena (5,000 inhabitants), founded by Rodrigo de Bastidas in 1525. In the colonial period it was very important, and even down to more recent times it was a commercial center of the first rank. It is a port of entry, and is soon to have railway communication with the Magdalena River. It is an Episcopal see, with a seminary and a handsome cathedral, a hospital, a public library, and a handsome cemetery. The neighboring estate of San Pedro Alejandrino is remembered as the place where the liberator, Bolívar, died in 1830.

Río Hacha is a much frequented port of entry, having steamship communication with the United States.

Panamá, 25,000 inhabitants, capital of the department of that name, is situated at the head of the bay of the same name, a handsome city, of great importance from early colonial times, with a very active trade, and largely peopled by foreigners. It is an Episcopal see, and has a seminary, two hospitals, a theater, a cathedral, and several other churches, and some ancient convents.

Colón, or as it is called in the United States Aspinwall, connected with Panamá by a railway 49 miles in length. It was partly burned down during the civil war in 1885, but has since been rebuilt. It is situated on the island of Manzanillo, and was founded as late as 1855. It has a famous statue of Columbus, the gift of the Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III.

Penonomé, David, Los Santos, and Santiago, are towns of less importance.

Bocas del Toro is the capital of the district of the same name, and Yaviza the capital of the district of Darien.

No complete census of Colombia has been made; but, on the basis of partial enumeration and other data, it is estimated that the population of the Republic is not less than 4,000,000, which is equivalent to about 300 inhabitants to the square myriameter (38 square miles.)

The dominant race in the Republic is the white, of Latin origin, who came to America with the conquerors. The pure indigenous race is found in the territories inhabited by savages, less than 200,000 in number. In the departments of Cundinamarca and Boyacá, and in parts of the Cauca, the aboriginal elements of the population are found in the lower classes, with well-defined characteristics, but largely mixed with the white. The negro race, of African origin, abounds in the valley of the Cauca, in Antioquía, in Bolívar, and in Panamá, where there are also many mulattoes and mestizos (of mixed white and Indian blood). In the departments of the interior negroes are very rare.

The population of Colombia is not at all evenly distributed over its territory; the greater portion lives in the Andine regions, at an elevation of from 2,500 to 8,600 feet above the level of the sea, and along the coasts and river banks.

According to recent estimates by Don Carlos Martinez Silva, an acknowledged authority, the population, by departments, is as follows:

Cundinamarca, 500,000, one-fourth whites and the rest Indians and half-breeds.

Boyacá, 508,000, most of them of the native race, either pure or mixed with the white; negroes rare.

Santander, 425,000, without counting the uncivilized Indians living near the banks of the Opon and the Carare.

Tolima, 230,000, some whites and some half-breed Indians. Many of the inhabitants came from Antioquia.

Antioquia, 400,000 inhabitants, almost all white; some negroes; hardly any Indians.

Cauca, 438,000, without counting the uncivilized Indians. The whites predominate, but there are many Indians in the south and on the mountains, and a number of negroes in the valley of the Cauca.

Bolívar, 325,000, mostly whites, with some of the negro race, pure or mixed.

Magdalena, 127,000, of whom about 40,000 are uncivilized Indians.

Panamá, 290,000, whites, negroes, Indians, and mixed; the latter three predominating.

The common people are industrious, simple, hospitable, and of singular probity. Life and property are absolutely safe. Highway robbery would be a novelty, and courtesy to strangers is proverbial. The upper classes are well educated, intelligent, desirous of progress, courteous to strangers, patriotic, and sensible. The government is a centralized republic. Absolute peace has been

maintained since 1885. The property and rights of foreigners are respected and protected. The disposition of the Government and of all classes is friendly to foreigners, and with rare exceptions the people are especially inclined to the citizens and institutions of the United States.

The better classes of the people are distinguished for intelligence, festive humor, hospitality, and generous impulses. The educated classes rank among the first in South America for their scientific and literary culture. The women of Medellin, Bogotá, Ocaña, and other cities are celebrated by travelers for their grace and beauty. In Bogotá the French fashions predominate, and the inhabitants incline to European manners. Gaming is universal, and cock-fighting is a favorite sport. On the coast the people, owing to the climate, are wanting in energy. The llaneros on the plains wear nothing but a shirt and light drawers, a straw hat and bark sandals. They ride without a saddle, and live almost entirely on beef.

Throughout the country the prevailing language is the Spanish, which is written with notable purity and elegance in the principal literary centers, such as Bogotá, Popayán, and Medellin. Almost all the inhabitants of aboriginal descent have forgotten their ancient tongues, to such a point that it is now difficult to study and classify those languages. Only the savage tribes, which have never been christianized, and some residents of Tierra Adentro, in the department of the Cauca, retain their primitive speech.

The effort is being made in Colombia to diffuse instruction in all the sciences and liberal arts, and for this purpose there have been established universities, colleges, seminaries, institutes, libraries, and primary and normal schools, in which more than 300,000 pupils of both sexes are being taught.

There is also an astronomical observatory at Bogotá, that is at an elevation of 8,600 feet above the level of the sea.

During recent years the scale on which public instruction is

afforded in Colombia, has increased appreciably. More than 100,000 children attend the public schools maintained at the expense of the departments, and as there is no restriction on the liberty to teach, there are many private schools for both primary and professional instruction.

The Government maintains a national university comprising four faculties: philosophy and letters, medicine and natural sciences, law, and mathematics. It supports, besides, an institute of fine arts, an academy of music, an artisan's institute, various normal schools for the training of teachers, and a school of mines at Medellin.

The departmental governments maintain, upon their part, various colleges and scientific institutes, among which the universities of Antioquia and Cauca are specially worthy of mention. There are, besides, in the Republic several colleges supported by revenues of their own, produced by old endowments, such as those of Nuestra Señora del Rosario and San Bartolomé, in Bogotá, which are incorporated with the university: that of La Merced for girls, in Bogotá; that of San Simon, in Ybagué; Santa Librada, in Neiva; Guamentá, in San Gil; Jesus Maria y José, in Chiquinquirá; Boyacá, in Tunja; Santa Librada, in Cali; two in the city of Pasto, and one in Pamplona.

In each Episcopal diocese there is a seminary for the education of priests. These seminaries are maintained by their own revenues, and are managed independently of the civil authorities.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but other creeds are tolerated. Almost all Colombians profess the Roman Catholic religion. The uncivilized Indians are idolaters.

Though a concordat with the Holy See was entered into after the adoption of the constitution of 1886, religious liberty is expressly guaranteed by articles 39 and 40 of that constitution, the text of which is as follows:

ART. 39. Nobody shall be molested on account of his religious opinions, or

compelled by the authorities to profess beliefs or observe practices contrary to his conscience.

ART. 40. The exercises of all forms of worship not contrary to Christian morals or to the laws shall be permitted. Acts contrary to Christian morals or subversive of social order shall be dealt with according to the ordinary laws.

Chapter IV.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

On the 14th of September, 1502, Columbus discoved Cape Gracias á Dios, which was afterwards to be the extreme point of the Colombian coast in that direction. In October, 1502, he discovered Almirante Bay, now known as Bocas del Toro. Columbus named the region Zerabora. He found there specimens of fine gold, and the natives declared that that gold had been brought from certain spots in the west, one of which they called Veragua.

From Almirante Bay Columbus proceeded to the great lagoon of Chiriquí, known as Alburema, and then followed the coast of Veragua to Puerto Bello. On the 9th of November he continued his search for the passage to India which he hoped to find, but owing to the bad condition of his ships and the violence of the storm he was obliged to seek shelter among some small islands near the coast. The abundance of food, and the cornfields, which could be seen both on the islands and the mainland, led him to name this refuge Bastimento (place of supplies). On the 23d of November he was driven by stress of weather into a little port, which he named Retrete.

Unable as he was to take back to Spain the important news of the discovery of an interoceanic passage, Columbus wished at least to gratify the general eagerness to find new sources of wealth by carrying home numerous specimens of gold and a full description of the mines of Veraguas. With this end in view, he started from Retrete on the 5th of December and took a westerly course.

After suffering fifteen days of hardship and danger, being exposed to a terrible storm, the explorers on the 7th of January, 1503, reached the mouth of the Belen River, known to the Indians as Kiebra.

The inhabitants of the country on its discovery were, like those of Mexico and Peru, distinguished into two grand branches, the savages of the lowlands and coast regions and the semicivilized race of the table-lands. The Colombian highlanders were the Muyscas or, more properly, Chibchas, the word Muysca, in the Chibcha tongue, merely signifying "men" or "people." The origin and the elements of civilization introduced among them were attributed to two mythical beings, Bochica and Nemtereque-teba, who are frequently confounded one with the other.

The country was ruled by three powers. The spiritual chief was the electoral high priest of Iraca or Sogamoso; the temporal princes were the Zaqui of Hunsa, or Tunja, and the Zipa of Funza, who would seem to have been in the feudal constitution originally subordinate to the Zaqui.

The Chibchas had a regular system of computing time. For money they used small circular gold plates, all cast of equal size. Their temples of the sun were built with stone columns, some vestiges of which were discovered in Leiva at the beginning of the present century. Their language was rich, sweet, and harmonious. The people were frugal and industrious, but little versed in the art of war, for, although numbering about 2,000,000, Quesada subjugated them with 200 Spaniards.

Other architectural relics in various parts of the country were probably the work of a still more highly cultivated race than the Chibchas, and perhaps allied to the Aymaras of Upper Peru.

Of the origin of the coast Indians, such as the Mesayas, Goajiros, etc., still mostly in a savage state and speaking their own language, little is known, except that they bear no resemblance to any of the other American families.

In 1508 Ojeda obtained from the Spanish Crown a grant of the

district from Cape Vela westward to the Gulf of Darien, while the rest of the country from the Gulf of Darien to Cape Gracias á Dios was bestowed on his fellow-adventurer Nicuessa. The two territories, designated, respectively, Nueva Andalucia and Castilla del Oro, were united in 1514 into the province of Tierrafirma and intrusted to Pedro Arias de Avila.

During 1513 Vasco Nuñez de Balboa started from Antigua del Darien, and was the first European to cross the isthmus. Standing on a height, he discovered the Pacific Ocean, on the 25th of September, 1513. The line traveled by Balboa was that from Puerto Carreto to the Gulf of San Miguel, so called because discovered on the day which the church assigns to St. Michael. Diego de Albítes and Pedro Guzman were the first Spaniards to reach a small fishing station on the Pacific, known by the natives as Panamá, on account of the abundance of fish and mussels. It was here, according to some histories, that Colonel Pedro Arias de Avila, the first governor of Castilla del Oro, founded the city of Panamá. According to Prescott the city was first founded on the Atlantic coast, and transferred to the Pacific in 1519, at the point now known as Panamáviejo.

In 1514 Gabriel Rojo established himself at Agia, at the mouth of the Aglamonte, which was fortified by Dávila in 1516. In 1532, however, the inhabitants of both Agla and Antigua del Darien removed, under the leadership of Dávila, to Nombre de Dios and Panamá.

On the 6th of August, 1536, General Gonzalo de Quesada started from Santa Marta with 700 infantry and 80 horse on an exploring expedition into the interior of New Granada. He led his party through the mountains of the Chimilas, and by Chiriguaná, Tamalameque, the Serrano River, Barrancabermeja, and as far as the farthest peak of the Sierra de Opon. After resting for a while at the heights of Velez, in Santander, they descended the Saravita, or Suarez, passed through the valley of Ubasá

Sorocatá, Turca, and by Gacheta to the country of the Chibchas. The 167 men who alone remained alive of the entire force, captured Mequetá, the Chibcha capital, and afterwards Usaquen, Guasca, Guatavita, and Chocontá.

By the middle of the century the Spanish power was fairly established, and flourishing communities arose along the coasts and in the table-lands of Cundinamarca, formerly occupied by the Muyscas. For the better government of the colony the Spanish monarch erected a presidency of New Granada, which continued till 1718, when it was raised to the rank of a viceroyalty. In the following year, however, the second viceroy, Don Jorge Villalonga, Count de la Cueva, expressing his opinion that the maintenance of this dignity was too great a burden on the settlers, the viceroyalty gave way to a simple presidency.

In 1670 Fray Alonzo Ronquillo, of the order of Preaching Friars, founded the city of Medina.

In 1680 the buccaneers crossed the isthmus, starting from the same point as Balboa, and, aided by the Indians, descended the Chucunaque and took the city del real de Santa Maria.

In 1685 the mines of Cana were shut up by royal decree in order to put a stop to the incursions of the filibusters. The road leading to the mines was closed, and the locality ceased to be inhabited.

In 1698 a colony of Scotchmen was established at what is still known as Puerto Escocér. This colony was promoted by Patterson, the founder of the Bank of England. One year later the colony was abandoned, though it had at the entrance of the port two batteries of 52 guns each and a garrison of some 600 men. The intention of the founder was to establish an important colony on the Pacific, but the colonists were expelled by Pimiento, Captain General at Carthagena.

A number of Spanish settlements were made along the rivers which flow into the Pacific, but in 1719 the natives rose against the Spaniards and destroyed these colonies.

In 1740 General Martinez de la Vega arranged a peace with the Indians, and Jesuits from Santa Fé and Panamá founded settlements at Molineca, Balsas, Tucubti, Chucunorena, Cape, and Yaviza. But hardly had these been founded when the Indians rose again, and the fathers had to flee for their lives.

In 1740 the viceroyalty was reëstablished, and continued as long as the Spanish authority, including within its limits not only the present Colombia, but also Venezuela and Ecuador. An insurrection against the home government was formally commenced in 1811, and an incessant war against the Spanish forces was waged till 1824. In 1819 the great national hero, Bolivar, effected a union between the three divisions of the country, to which was given the title of the Republic of Colombia; but in 1829 Venezuela withdrew, and in 1830 Quito or Ecuador followed her example, The Republic of New Granada was founded November 21, 1831, and in 1832 a constitution was promulgated, and the territory divided into three republics.

About the middle of the last century several bands of filibusters, led by Miguelillo, Pierre, Pierró (a priest), Daniel (a Hollander), and others, infested Panamá and committed all sorts of excesses, attacking vessels and crossing the isthmus from Portobello to the Pacific. Some of them were captured and executed at Cartagena; others were killed by Indians; some settled on the islets of San Blas, to live by catching turtles; the rest distributed themselves between the Gulf of Darien and Caledonia, where they built houses and planted fields.

In 1758 the Indians rose, at the instigation of the English, killed some 90 of these settlers, mostly French, and drove away the rest.

In the year 1785, the Viceroy-Archbishop Antonio Caballero y Góngora established forts at Mandinga, Concepción, Carolina, and Caiman, on the gulf of Darien. During the same year Ariza, the Governor of Darien, established the fort at Principe with a

garrison of 200 men. Ariza then opened a road from the fort to the mouth of the Sucubti, intending to continue the road thence to Carolina. This was the route which Balboa had followed.

Under a treaty made in 1790 with the chief cacique of the Indians, the Spaniards abandoned the forts upon the coast, and those on the rivers Sabana, Chucunaque and Tinra.

The territory of the present Republic of Colombia corresponds approximately to that of the Viceroyalty of New Granada, which lasted until 1819. New Granada then united with Venezuela and Ecuador to form the (first) Republic of Colombia, which was divided in 1831. New Granada thereafter divided its territory into five departments, namely: Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Magdalena, Cauca, and the Isthmus. These were subdivided into provinces, the provinces into cantons, and the cantons into parochial districts. The President was to hold office for four years; and the first on whom the dignity was bestowed was General Santander. His position, however, was far from enviable, for the country was full of all the elements of unrest and contention. One of his measures, by which New Granada became responsible for half of the debts of the defunct Republic of Colombia, gave serious offense to a large party, and he was consequently succeeded, not as he desired, by José Maria Obando, but by a member of the Opposition, José Ignacio de Marquez. This gave rise to a civil war, which lasted till 1841, and left the country weak and miserable. The contest terminated in favor of Marquez, and he was succeeded in May, 1841, by Pedro Alcantara Herran, who had assisted to obtain the victory. In 1840 the province of Cartagena seceded, and the new President had hardly taken office before Panamá and Veragua also declared themselves independent, under the title of the State of the Isthmus of Panamá. Their restoration, however, was soon effected; the constitution was reformed in 1843; education was fostered, and a treaty concluded with the English creditors of the Republic. Further progress was made

under General Mosquera from 1845 to 1848; a large part of the domestic debt was cleared off, immigration was encouraged, and free trade permitted in gold and tobacco. The petty war with Ecuador, concluded by the peace of Santa Rosa de Carchi, is hardly worthy of mention.

From 1849 to 1852 the Government was in the hands of General Lopez, a member of the Democratic party, and under him various changes of a liberal tendency were effected. In January, 1852, slavery was entirely abolished. The next President was José Maria Obando, but his term of office had to be completed by Vice-Presidents Obaldia and Mallarino. In 1853 an important alteration of the constitution took place, by which the right was granted to every province to declare itself independent, and to enter into merely federal connection with the central Republic. In 1856 and 1857 Antioquia and Panamá took advantage of the permission. The Conservative party carried their candidate in 1857, Mariano Ospino, a lawyer by profession; but an insurrection broke out in 1859, which was fostered by the Ex-President Mosquera, and finally took the form of a regular civil war. Bogotá was captured by the Democrats in July, 1861, and Mosquera assumed the chief power.

A congress at Bogotá established a republic with the name of the United States of Colombia, adopted a new federal constitution, and made Mosquera dictator. Meanwhile the opposite party was victorious in the west, and their leader, Arboleda, formed an alliance with Don Garcia Moreno, the President of Ecuador. He was assassinated, however, in 1862, and his successor, Canal, came to terms with Mosquera at Cali. The dictatorship was resigned into the hands of a convention at Rio Negro, in Antioquia, a provisional government was appointed, and a constitution was adopted (in 1863) which limited the Presidential term to two years, while forbidding immediate reëlection; raised the nine States of the Republic into the category of sovereign States, empowering

each to maintain its own military forces without restriction, and to exercise all the other attributes of inherent sovereignty, including the nullification of the federal laws. Under this constitution Mosquera was elected President and served till 1864. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to restore the union between the three republics of the former federation.

The Presidency of Manuel Murillo Toro (1864–'66) was disturbed by various rebellions, and even Mosquera, who next came to the helm, found matters in such a disorganized condition that he offered to retire. On the refusal of his resignation he entered into a struggle with the majority in the Congress, and ultimately resorted to an adjournment and the unconstitutional arrest of 68 of the senators and representatives. To the decree of impeachment published by the Congress he replied by a notice of dissolution and declaration of war; but he soon found that the real power was with his opponents, who effected his arrest and condemned him first to two years' imprisonment, but afterwards by commutation to two years' exile.

The Presidency of Santos Gutierrez (1868–'70) was disturbed by insurrections in different parts of the Republic, the most important of which was that in Panamá, where the most absolute disorganization prevailed. In January, 1869, a treaty was concluded between the plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and Colombia, granting to the former power the right to construct a canal across the isthmus. It was approved by the President, but through foreign influence rejected by the Colombian senate. In the same year the United States Government sent out an expedition under Commander Selfridge to make surveys in the valley of the Atrato. In 1870 a new treaty for an interoceanic canal was concluded between Gen. Hurlbut, the United States minister, and the Colombian commissioners, Señor Justo. Arosemena, and Dr. Jacobo Sanchez, and it was approved by the Colombian Congress with some modifications.

Gen. E. Salgar, the Liberal candidate, was elected President for 1870–'72. He took great interest in popular education, and secured the passage by Congress of a bill making an appropriation for normal schools, and under him the Bank of Bogotá, with a capital of $235,000, was established November 25, 1870.

Manuel Murillo Toro succeeded to the Presidency for the term 1872–'74. Among the important measures of his administration was the proposal to build an interoceanic railway from the bay of Buenaventura, on the Pacific, across the valley of the Cauca and thence down the Magdalena to the Atlantic.

The election for the presidential term 1876–'78, resulted in favor of Aquiles Parra.

In April, 1878, General Trujillo was inaugurated President. During his administration, bonds payable out of the proceeds of the custom-house and of the salt monopoly, were redeemed to the amount of $1,004,431, other liabilities, contracted in part by former administrations were liquidated to the amount of $1,586,-614; the disbursements in coin on account of the foreign debt reached $745,388.60, and those for ordinary current expenses, $1,509,691.60. The legislature of the State of Bolivar passed a law tending to encourage the navigation of the Dique and Magdalena rivers, by offering a subvention and a guaranty of 7 per cent interest on a capital of $200,000 to any company taking up the enterprise.

In April, 1880, Don Rafael Nuñez entered on the Presidency. During his administration resolutions were passed by the Federal Congress providing for the settlement of the boundary disputes with Costa Rica. In July a law was passed authorizing the organization of a navy, and making an appropriation of $1,000,-000 a year for the purpose.

The Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution favoring the reconstitution of the primitive Colombian Union, comprising Colombia and Venezuela and Ecuador. Commotions in Cauca, and a

short-lived revolutionary movement in Antioquia, were the only instances of political disturbance during this period. Some of the towns south of the Tolima, and some of those in Cundinamarca, suffered from smallpox, and locusts devastated Cauca and parts of Santander. The seaport town of Buenaventura was almost completely destroyed by fire in April, 1881.

In April, 1882, Señor Zaldúa was inaugurated President, but he died one year later, and the Congress appointed Otalora, Aldano, and Hurtado to exercise jointly the executive power until the end of the term.

In 1883 Don Alfonzo XII, King of Spain, having accepted the office of arbitrator between Colombia and Venezuela in their boundary disputes, appointed a committee of inquiry composed of five members.

On August 29, 1883, earthquakes were felt in various parts of Colombia. During the last week of August noises such as that produced by the firing during a battle, were heard at Chiman, near Panamá, and all in the towns on the Bogotá plateau.

In April, 1884, Dr. Rafael Nuñez again became President, though owing to his absence his place was temporarily filled by General Hurtado, the first vice-president. During 1884 revolutionary disturbances occurred, and in 1885 civil war broke out in Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panamá, and Santander, during which a party of United States marines and sailors were landed at Panamá and Colon to preserve the neutrality of transit across the Isthmus. In August, 1885, all the leading chiefs against the government surrendered, and on September 5 the restoration of peace was officially announced.

In 1886 a new constitution was adopted abolishing the federal system and converting the States into departments, with governors appointed by the President of the Republic, and legislative assemblies elected by the people.

The Congress of the Republic, consisting of a Senate and House

of Representatives, convenes every two years. The Judiciary is irremovable, and criminals are allowed trial by jury.

The President's term of office was extended to six years, without immediate reëlection; capital punishment for murder was reestablished, as also was the responsibility of the press, and for spoken language; and the unlicensed trade in arms and ammunition was forbidden. Before 1886 the crime of murder was punished only by 10 years of imprisonment (in practice reduced to two-thirds of that term); slander could not be punished, and the press was irresponsible even for calumnies, injurious defamation and openly seditious publications.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1886, the Republic entered into a concordat with the Holy See, which, it is claimed, "harmonized the Church and the State without impairing the national sovereignty."

Dr. Rafael Nuñez was reëlected president for six years from December, 1885. On the pacification of the country a new line of telegraph was added to the 2,376 miles previously in operation, bringing into communication the departments of Cauca and Antioquia.

Dr. Nuñez was again reëlected President in December, 1891.

Chapter V.

POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—REVENUES AND MONEY.

Colombia is a unitary Republic. The Government consists of three departments, the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary. The executive authority is vested in a President of the Republic, who is assisted by ministers chosen by him, and a council of state consisting of seven members.

The President is elected by electoral colleges; his term of office is six years, and when for any reason he ceases to act as President, finally or temporarily, during his term, the Vice-President takes his place. The ministers and the President in certain cases are responsible for their official acts.

The legislative function is discharged by the Senate and the House of Representatives, together constituting the Congress, which convenes at the capital every two years, on the 20th of July.

The Senate consists of twenty-seven members, three from each department, who are elected by the departmental assemblies (legislatures).

The House of Representatives consists of one member for every 50,000 inhabitants; their term of service is four years, and they are elected directly by citizens able to read and write, or who have an income of $500 a year, or real estate worth $1,500.

The judicial authority is exercised by the supreme court, composed of seven magistrates; the district courts, and the circuit

judges. The magistrates of the court are appointed by the President, with the approval of the Senate; they hold office during good behavior, and can not be removed save on impeachment by the Senate. The magistrates of the superior tribunals are appointed by the President, on the nomination of the supreme court; they hold during good behavior, and are responsible to the supreme court. In each judicial district there is a superior tribunal for the district and circuit courts, with such civil and criminal jurisdiction as the laws may vest them with. In each municipality there are as many municipal judges as the municipal council may determine.

The Republic is divided into nine departments, which may be grouped as follows: Two on the Atlantic coast, Bolívar, and Magdalena; two with coasts upon both oceans, Panamá and Cauca; and five in the interior, Tolima, Antioquia, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, and Santander. The departments are divided, for administrative purposes, into provinces, and these into municipal districts, of which there are 991.

In each department there is a legislative body, known as the departmental assembly, composed of one deputy for each 12,000 inhabitants. The basis of representation may be, and has been, changed by statute.

Municipal councillors and deputies to the departmental assemblies are elected directly by the citizens.

Each departmental assembly convenes every two years in the capital of its department, and, by means of "ordinances," regulates and promotes the local affairs of the department.

In each department there is a governor, appointed or removed by the President at his discretion, who is vested with executive authority, both as the agent of the central administration and as the chief of the departmental administration.

In each municipal district there is a corporation known as the municipal council, which has charge of the affairs of the district.

Administration is in the hands of the alcalde, an official who is at once the agent of the governor and a mandatary of the people of the district. The department of Panamá is ruled directly by the national Government, and under special laws.

The regular army is determined each year by Congress, but is usually maintained on a peace footing of 5,500. The reserve is estimated at 120,000 men.

The principal national revenues are those derived from customs, from the salt works, the stamp tax, the slaughterhouse tax, and the Panamá Railroad. These, with other minor ones, amount together to about $10,000,000 a year, a sum which bardly suffices for the expenses of government. The departments have their own revenues, which amount to about $3,000,000 per annum. Including the central and local government, it would appear that Colombia devotes about $13,000,000 a year to public expenses, which would be $3 per inhabitant. The revenue from customs duties, which in 1810 produced only $190,000 a year, now amounts to some $6,000,000.

The nation owns all the deposits of rock salt, and also all salt springs whose water reaches the sixth degree of saturation.

The revenue from salines, which in colonial times produced only $65,000 annually, now yields to the Republic $1,500,000.

The total debt of Colombia is estimated at about $35,000,000, made up as follows: Foreign debt, $12,000,000; domestic (consolidated, floating, etc.), $23,000,000, this sum including the paper money in circulation.

The domestic debt is being rapidly reduced and an agreement has been made with the holders of the foreign debt providing for the regular payment of the interest and the extinction of the principal as adjusted by the agreement, which amounts to $12,000,000 in round numbers.

Estimates for biennial period, 1891–1892.

REVENUE.

1. Customs	$15,000,000
2. Salines	3,7000,000
3. Slaughterhouse fees	1,800,000
4. Stamped-paper duty	640,000
5. Post-office	451,000
6. Telegraph	310,000
7. Consular fees	468,000
8. Magdalena River navigation fees	160,000
9, Lighting and police of Bogotá	80,000
10. Cauca Railway	80,000
11. Girandot Railway	70,000
12. Panamá Railway	39,000
13. Taxes on mines	50,000
14. Rent of the Muzo and Coscuez mines	45,000
15. National property	40,000
16. Coal beds of San Jorge	6,000
17. Bridge of Girardot	11,600
18. Rent of the Santa Ana y la Manta, Supia y Marmato mines	8,000
19. Light-house dues	3,000
20. Income from various sources	20,000
21. Interoceanic Canal	1,170,000
22. Quindío road dues	2,000
Total	24,153,600

Estimated expenses, 1891–1892.

Department of—	
Administration (Gobierno)	$4,341,159.35
Foreign affairs	537,220.00
Justice	2,147,038.15
Finance (Hacienda)	5,395,048.00
War	3,288,370.00
Public instruction	1,932,033.25
The treasury	3,626,967.60
Internal improvements	4,425,178.50
Total	25,693,014.85

Besides the National Bank, the Bank of Colombia, and the Bank of Bogotá, there are several private banks.

On May 7, 1887, Colombia entered into a treaty with the United States providing for the extradition of persons accused of

murder or attempt at murder, of counterfeiting, forgery, fraudulent disposal of public funds, robbery, burglary (where attended with violent entry of a public or private place), perjury or subornation of perjury, rape, arson, piracy, the destruction of railroads, tramways, or any construction the injury of which would involve danger to life. Article V provides that no one accused of political crimes shall be handed over on any other charge than that which is mentioned in the request for his extradition. Article VII provides that if the accused is not proved guilty within three months he shall be set at liberty. Article X says that neither of the contracting parties undertakes to surrender its own citizens for trial by the other. By Article XI, the fact that the accused may be liable to other charges shall not be held to debar him from extradition. One year's notice of the annulment of the convention must be given.

The peso, or dollar, of 10 reales or 100 centavos, equals 5 francs. Its value in money of the United States is (January, 1892) 69.1 cents. The peso is the legal tender, although in the country and in the retail trade the old dollar of 8 reales is generally used and is usually meant, unless peso fuerte or peso de ley is stipulated. It is nominally worth $1 or 5 francs, but by reason of the adoption of a paper currency the value of the Colombian dollar is much depreciated, except, of course, at Panama and Colon, where paper has not yet been introduced. There the old Colombian peso, or the sol or Peruvian dollar, is the legal tender.

Coins.—Nickel: 1¼ cents, 2½ cents, 5 cents; common, in everyday use, and often at a premium of 5 per cent. Silver: ½ real, 1 real, 2 reales; not coined at present. Foreign coins have long since disappeared, and any that come in are bought up at the ports at 90 to 100 per cent premium. The gold coins are, the condor, worth $9.647 in United States values, and the double condor.

Legal-tender bills have been issued by the Government through

the national bank, which is its own exclusive property. The maximum of the issue was fixed at the moderate amount of $12,000,000, and this limit has not been exceeded.

This issue of legal-tender paper was authorized in 1886, not only as a fiscal standard, but in consequence of the exportation of the greater part of the gold and silver money by reason of the deficiency of products. But for the appearance of the paper money there would have been a general fall of prices and a consequent economic crisis.

The coinage of gold and silver in Colombia since 1773 has been as follows: Gold, $99,463,623; silver, $11,708,634.

The metric system was introduced in 1848, and the following are the only weights and measures recognized by the Government: In custom-house business the kilogram, equal to 2.205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 pounds Spanish, or 12½ kilos; the quintal of 100 pounds Spanish or 50 kilos; the fanega, or corn measure of 1,000 ears; the fanega, or salt measure of 18 arrobas; and the carga, or 250 pounds Spanish, or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1.102 pounds avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 centimeters, is used as a measure of length for retailing purposes, although the English yard is mostly employed, and the French liter is the legal standard for liquids.

Chapter VI.

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, MANUFACTURES.

The greater part of the inhabitants of the country devote themselves to agriculture, the products of which chiefly supply the domestic consumption, inasmuch as the difficulties of transportation prevent the exporting of any but a few articles, such as coffee, cotton, tobacco, cacao, and hides.

In Cundinamarca agriculture, to which the population are chiefly devoted, has progressed considerably in recent years, owing to the introduction of foreign machines, cattle, seeds, and grasses.

In Boyacá agriculture is almost the only industry of the inhabitants.

In Santander agriculture not only provides for domestic consumption, but, furthermore, produces for export to Boyacá and Cundínamarca great quantities of sugar, panela, cacao, tobacco, and rice.

In Tolima the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and especially in cattle-raising, which is aided by the great abundance of natural pasture. The extraction of caoutchouc and tagua and the production of cacao and of the famous Ambalema tobacco are among the important resources of the department.

In Antioquia agriculture has to contend with great difficulties, owing to the sterility of the soil (except on the banks of the Cauca) and to the mountainous character of the country, which hinders the employment of machinery; nevertheless, the energy of the people goes far to overcome these obstacles.

In Cauca agriculture is the principal industry, owing to the fertility of the soil, which is well adapted for every sort of cultivation, and especially well adapted for cattle-raising. Coffee, tobacco, tagua, caoutchouc, dyewoods, quinia, etc., are produced in considerable quantities.

In Bolívar agriculture, and especially cattle-raising, is the chief industry. Many head of cattle are bred for exportation, and tobacco is an important product.

In Magdalena agriculture is the principal industry, cattle raising being the chief resource of the department.

The horses of Goagira are famous for agility and strength. The production of coffee is assuming great proportions in Villanueva, Aguachica, and Gonzalez, and that of tobacco in Aguachica. Tagua (cocoanut) is largely grown in Loma de Corredor.

Cacao is raised and exported in large quantities from Tolima, Santander, and Cauca. Cattle-raising is an almost universal industry, but is most extensive in Bolívar and Magdalena. Wheat and barley are cultivated, but not in sufficient quantities for home consumption. Coffee forms the chief article of export. The principal coffee centers are Cundínamarca, Santander, and Tolima. To a certain extent cotton is grown, but the native fibre is short and unsatisfactory and the exportation inconsiderable.

Hog raising is so small an industry that American lard competes with the native article even in Bogotá, 700 miles from the coast.

Horse and mule raising is somewhat extensive, but is conducted on a very small scale, so far as individuals are concerned. The latter animal, so useful and necessary, always commands a high and sometimes a seemingly unreasonable price. Foreign stock has been introduced to a limited extent, especially in Cundinamarca and Antioquia, but the far greater part of the horses are of native stock, many of which compete most favorably with the imported. Sheep raising flourishes to a limited extent in the heights

of Cundínamarca and Boyacá, but it is only sufficient for the necessities of their people. In other sections the sheep is rarely seen, and in the hot regions never.

Cinchona exists in vast quantities and of the best quality, but its recent cultivation in India has rendered it impossible for the Colombian article to compete with the Indian, because of the vast relative expense of transportation to the coast. There are no statistics to show the amount of sugar now raised; but it is not sufficient to supply the necessities of the people, since sugar is not exported, but, on the contrary, forms a considerable article of import from the United States.

The Cauca valley is a excellent agricultural region, and it is said that the sugar cane raised there has the highest percentage of sugar of any in the world.

The tobacco of the country is excellent. The most satisfactory is said to be that of Ambalema. Large quantities are now exported to Germany. All kinds of vegetables flourish and only need cultivation to render them equal to those of other nations, Potatoes are cultivated, but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy the home demand.

The fishing industry is of small importance and only exists at the coast and on the great rivers. There is a pearl fishery in the Gulf of Panamá.

The tropical forests, with their undesirable climates and almost impassable vegetation, have conspired to render the chase an unprofitable industry. But in higher and more favorable regions the chase constitutes a profitable employment for many people.

The manufacturing industry is very backward, and produces only sugar, molasses, ordinary cotton and woolen cloths, some articles of iron, sole leather, saddles, shoes, furniture, straw hats, jewels, varnishes, books, pottery, mats, bags, carpets of maguey thread, cigars, cigarettes, brandy, rum, etc.

In Antioquia the principal manufactures are straw hats, spun

or twisted silk, crockery (for the making of which a factory has been established in the district of Caldas), articles of wood and iron, and some sorts of cloth for popular consumption.

In Cauca there are produced common cotton and woolen cloths, and many household utensils, especially in Pasto, the inhabitants of which have special aptitude for this sort of work.

In Bolívar some manufacturing is done. In Cundinamarca manufacturing is carried on on a small scale, producing cloths and shawls of cotton and wool and other articles of popular wear. In Boyacá plain woolen cloths are manufactured.

In Santander there are manufactured in large quantities handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, ruans, tablecloths, towels, hammocks, sacks of hemp, and other articles consumed in the department and exported to other parts of the Republic.

In Tolima are manufactured the Suaza hats, which are in great demand throughout Colombia, and even in other countries.

In Magdalena straw mats, etc., are made.

Chapter VII.

MINES AND MINING.

It is estimated that $653,000,000 worth of precious metals has been produced in Colombia since the Spanish conquest. In the early part of this century the annual production of gold reached as high as $3,100,000. It diminished later, and has been during recent years something over $3,000,000. The production of silver has gradually increased to the amount of $1,250,000 per annum.

Before the gold discoveries in California, Colombia was second only to Brazil in the production of gold in America, and excelled Chile, Bolivia, Mexico, and Perú. It may almost be said that in Colombia one walks on gold; but there is a lack of scientific knowledge, labor, and capital, by the aid of which some sections of the country could be made so many Californias. Zaragoza, Zea, Cruces, Anorí, Campamento, Yarumal, Angostura, and Amalfi, all in the department of Antioquia, are surrounded by rich placers which are constantly being worked.

The aborigines of Antioquia worked almost all the gold mines which are known to-day, although they had only the rudest implements of stone and wood. In order to get at the ore they opened a well or shaft, which, to cut through the veins, was sometimes sunk to a great depth; others were sunk near the first, often to the number of twenty or more on a single vein.

When the Spaniards conquered Antioquia, as soon as they had established settlements they busied themselves in mining its rich placers. According to data furnished by Fray Pedro Simón, the estimated value of the gold extracted from the mines of the Cauca

(in the neighborhood of the city of Cáceres) between 1580 and 1618, was $1,800,000. According to the same author, there was paid into the royal coffers, between 1602 and 1620, $373,893, as the royalty of one-fifth of the gold mined in Zaragoza, and it was claimed that the amount had been largely understated, to avoid the tax.

In the early history of the colony the profits of mining enterprises were prodigious.

During the seventeenth century the progress of mining was slow. The unhealthy climate of the interior, where the mines were situated, almost exterminated the settlers. The native population diminished so rapidly that soon the mines were short-handed, and negro slaves cost so much that but few were able to purchase them. Later the banks of the Cauca, the Porce, and Nechi, as well as of the several branches of the last two rivers, were mined with some success. For a long time the veins of metal lay in the earth untouched; the only exception being in Buriticá, where some rich deposits and a few riegos broken off the veins were worked.

In 1768 the important work was undertaken of increasing the current of the rivers Guadalupe, San Andrés de Cuerquia, Rio Grande, Rio Chico, and others for the purpose of supplying water to the mines. From the rivers in question much gold was extracted at that time, and much has been found in the present century.

In 1776 the governor of Antioquia reported that there was not one mine in operation in the entire province. In 1781 the operation of the placer mines of El Rosario, from which "gold was extracted by quarters" (25 pounds) was begun.

In 1798 don Andres Pardo wrote that the immense product of the mines of Quiuná had made them famous everywhere. Restrepo says that their ore contained "at least a third part of the purest gold." These mines are said to exhibit these peculiarities: that the metal occurs in calcareous rock instead of quartz; and that the quality of the gold is uniformly 22 carats.

Towards 1825 the working of some rich veins in Anorí was begun. At that time were constructed the first mills for pulverizing the ore, by an English workman named James. Shortly after, other and more perfect machines were made by English and Swedish miners under the direction of a metallurgist, Mr. Tyrell Moore, who for many years aided most effectively in the development of mining.

Among the veins of Anorí the two most productive were that of Constancia and that of Santa Ana. The latter was, between 1836 and 1845, the greatest enterprise in Antioquia. It employed from 200 to 250 laborers, 8 mills with 8 crushers each, a "rake" apparatus for amalgamating, 2 forges, a carpenter shop, etc., and the daily yield amounted to 3 or 4 pounds of the precious metal.

During the years succeeding the construction of the first mills in Anorí, similar action was taken in various parts of the province, and many rich veins were worked, especially at Amalfi, Remedios, Santa Rosa, Tïtiribi, Concepción, Santo Domingo, San Pedro, etc.

We may say that the year 1850 marked the beginning of a new era in mining, the development of which, since that time, has constantly progressed.

From the conquest down to 1882 the mines of Antioquia were said to have yielded the following quantities of gold:

Second half of the sixteenth century	$10,000,000
During the seventeenth century	50,000,000
During the eighteenth century	70,000,000
From 1801 to 1882	122,000,000
Total	252,000,000

The number of mines in operation in Antioquia in 1871, each employing more than three laborers, was 356, of which 252 were placers and 104 vein mines. In the latter mines 820 crushers were used to pulverize the ore and 64 "rakes" to amalgamate the gold remaining in the sand.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the mines of what is now the department of the Cauca produced more than half of all the gold then mined within the limits of Colombia (New Granada). From the middle of the seventeenth century, and throughout the eighteenth, placer mines were worked along the entire length of the Cauca.

On the ridge of Marmato veins have been worked since the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1644 it was reported that Capt. Arboleda had during three years obtained from three veins considerably more than $1,200,000.

In an account written in 1772 it was stated that in the province of Popayán, including Raposo, Quinamayó, the falls of the rivers Dagua and Yurumanguí, and the district of Barbacoas, many gold mines were worked, some 4,756 negro slaves being employed in their operation.

The mining of the deposits of Chocó also progressed, in spite of the fact that the expense and difficulty of working them were very great. The approximate product of Chocó at the beginning of the century was $1,000,000, and that of Barbacoas and the southern part of Cauca, between Cali and Almaguer, $400,000. This yield diminished considerably during the war of independence, which put an end to work in many great mining enterprises.

In 1825 the house of Goldschmidt & Co. leased the gold mines owned by the Government in Suprá and Marmato. This company did much to improve the methods of mining, establishing crushing mills and other scientific means of working, and in consequence the progress of that region was very great.

The principal gold-producing settlements in Chocó are Nóvita, Tadó, San Pablo, Condoto, Sipi, and Cajón in the municipality of San Juan, and Quibdó, Bagadó, Lloró, Megua, and Bebará in the municipality of Atrato.

The principal silver mines of the district of Supía and Marmato are the Echandía mines, those of Pantano, San Antonio,

Agnas Claras, and Candelaria, and that of La Paba. The silver which is mined at La Linea and Agnas Claras is auriferous, and is exported to England. The annual yield is about $280,000. The gold extracted form the other mines is sent to the mint at Medellin. It is worth about $200,000 per annum. About 1883 it was estimated that since the conquest there had been produced in the Department of the Cauca $242,000,000 of the precious metals, of which amount $126,000,000 had been produced by the district.

The mine of Agua Bonita, in the district of Manzanares (Tolima), yielded the first year (with a miserable crushing mill) $32,000 worth of gold.

In Fresno the Guarinó placers yield in seven years more than $150,000 in spite of a scarcity of water.

The mines of Mal-Paso, in Mariquita, owned by an English company, was reported as producing from 10 to 36 pounds of gold per month; that of Cajóngora, though inadequately supplied with water, was yielding some 6 pounds of gold each month.

Restrepo mentions placer mining at La Reforma and Oritá (the latter very rich), Frias, Lérida, Chaparral, and Coyaima.

In Organos there are numerous gold and silver veins, though only that of Constancia was being worked.

Since 1880 there has been a revival of interest in the mines of Tolima, and the Government has granted titles to a very large number of placers and veins.

The whole territory of the department of Tolima is rich in gold alluvions; quartz veins also abound in it, and many of its rivers contain auriferous sands. On the eastern slope of the central range, and in a line, are found the richest silver mines that have ever been operated in Colombia, viz, Mariquita, Ibagué, and La Plata. Almost all of them have been abandoned. The mines at Mariquita are said to have been most productive between 1585 and 1620. They were worked down to 1727.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there were numerous bodies of Mazamorreros (placer mines) in Tolima, especially at Ibaqué, Guamo, Chaparral, Coyaima, and Neiva, and great quantities of gold were taken from the beds and banks of the rivers.

In 1772 it was reported that the ore from the Sapo silver mines yielded 25 per cent of the precious metal.

In 1785, when Archbishop Góngora was viceroy, the government put in operation the four silver mines of Santa Ana, La Manta, El Crísto, and San Juan, under the direction of the talented metallurgist Don Juan José D'Elúyar. This enterprise proved unsuccessful, the expenses proving very heavy.

In 1824 the Government leased the mines of Santa Ana and La Manta to the firm of Harring, Graham & Powles, of London. This lease was surrendered in 1874.

From May, 1871, to December, 1883, the mines of Frias, owned by the Tolima Mining Company, yielded 1,595,371 ounces of silver, of the value of $1,757,746. The greatest annual product of these mines was that of 1883, amounting to $405,446. Santander possesses some very rich gold mines, especially those of Alta, Baja, and Vetas, not far from the Pamplona, which have been abandoned during many years, and the alluvion mines of Girón and Bucaramanga.

In Tolima the mining industry has had a great impulse through the discovery of rich veins of both gold and silver in the north and in the south.

In Antioquia mining is of very great importance, there being in the department no less than than 600 gold mines, producing $4,000,000 a year. The richest mines are found at Remedios and in Titiribí. Besides the gold and the auriferous silver, Antioquia produces iron at Amaga and salt in great quantities at various points.

In Cauca, the region of the Chocó is extraordinarily rich in mines of gold and silver; auriferous silver is produced at Riosucio and

Marmato, and gold in the Atrato and almost all the rivers of the western part of the department. These deposits, however, are not worked on an adequate scale, owing to the desert and unhealthful character of the country about them.

In Magdalena they have begun to exploit the rich coal beds which are found near the Venezuelan frontier, and at Río Hacha and La Goagira.

The best and most thoroughly equipped gold and silver mining establishments are in Antioquia and Tolima. The largest part belongs to the English. The greatest difficulty encountered by the mining interests is the lack of roads. There is no tax on output of mines. An annual tax of $5 is levied on every placer claim, a claim being computed at 25 square kilometers; $5 on every mine of precious stones; $4 upon every quartz mine-claim of 600 meters long and 240 wide. The tax is collected whether the mine is worked or not.

Chapter VIII.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Colombia exports gold, silver, emeralds, quinine, coffee, cacao, tobacco, indigo, tagua(cocoa), sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, caoutchouc, dyes, balsams, resins, hides, straw hats, orchids, etc. It imports cloths of wool, cotton, linen, and silk, shoes, ready-made clothing, furniture, machines, haberdashery, watches, paper, drugs, spices, books, liquors, pottery, iron, flour, cigarettes, food conserves, and other domestic and industrial commodities. In 1880 the value of the exports amounted to $16,000,000, but during the ten preceding years it oscillated from eight to twelve millions. In 1890 it had risen to 20,457,855, pesos, Colombian currency. The maximum of imports was $14,000,000. The foreign trade is chiefly with England, France, Germany, and the United States. The domestic commerce is very active, and consists principally of the exchange of the products of the cold districts for those of the warm.

The following tables taken from Colombian authorities are expressed in pesos, the value of which, as declared by the Director of the Mint of the United States, January 1, 1892, was 69.2 cents.

Commerce, 1889, by countries.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
Great Britain	4, 584, 870	4, 547, 620
France	2, 411, 580	1, 781, 570
Germany	1, 321, 390	1, 410, 630
United States	1, 230, 470	3, 950, 550
Spain	154, 620	8, 130
Ecuador	147, 900	71, 500
Spanish Antilles	145, 070	92, 110
Dutch Antilles	122, 290	173, 770
French Antilles	.....	11, 420
Peru	32, 030	7, 320
Venezuela	21, 480	91, 120
Italy	8, 990	6, 670
English Channel, for orders	.....	85, 700
Belgium	6, 540	.....
Mexico	.....	10, 250
Nicaragua	2, 360	510
Costa Rica	2, 300	177, 880
Netherlands	1, 360	.....
Danish Antilles	.....	280
British Antilles	1, 620	5, 580
Salvador	.....	1, 580
Not specified	1, 203, 090	3, 462, 590
Isthmus of Panama*	379, 660	303, 000
Total	11, 777, 620	16, 199, 780

* Treated as a foreign country.

The commerce of Colombia for ten years was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1881	$12, 071, 480	$15, 836, 943
1882	12, 355, 555	18, 514, 116
1883	11, 504, 028	14, 857, 170
1884	9, 926, 486	13, 501, 178
1885	*2, 440, 559	*2, 961, 994
1886 (first 8 months)	6, 879, 541	14, 171, 241
1886 (last 4 months)	2, 440, 559	4, 382, 457
1887	8, 714, 143	13, 807, 406
1888	10, 642, 250	16, 668, 180
1889	11, 777, 624	16, 199, 718
1890	13, 445, 792	20, 457, 855

* Four months. The ending of fiscal year changed in 1886 to December 31.

Exports by principal articles.

Articles.	1889.	1890.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
Coffee	3, 516, 293	4, 262, 03[illegible]
Gold: bars dust, or coined	3, 307, 122	2, 815, [illegible]52
Silver, in bars	643, 747	682, [illegible]37
Skins and hides	1, 188, 911	1, 023, [illegible]1
Cacao	254, 812	189, [illegible]2
India rubber	372, 865	477, [illegible]2
Cotton	96, 176	304, [illegible]1
Woods	295, 019	264, [illegible]6
Tobacco	798, 039	1, 820, [illegible]7

Comparative table of foreign commerce for 1889 and 1890 with principal countries.

	1889.	1890.
United States:	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Imports	1, 230, 476	1, 218, [illegible]66
Exports	3, 950, 531	4, 636, [illegible]80
Great Britain:		
Imports	4, 584, 873	4, 990, [illegible]98
Exports	4, 547, 628	4, 835, [illegible]21
France:		
Imports	2, 411, 585	2, 713, [illegible]46
Exports	1, 781, 619	1, 566, [illegible]36
Germany:		
Imports	1, 321, 390	1, 636, [illegible]19
Exports	1, 410, 683	2, 475, [illegible]8

The maritime ports of entry are Rio Hacha, Santa Marta, Sab[illegible] nilla, and Cartagena, on the Atlantic, Buenaventura and Tumac[illegible] on the Pacific. Panamá and Colón are free ports.

The principal articles of export are cattle, cacao, coffee, dy[illegible] woods, gold, silver, hides, ivory nuts, rubber, tobacco, and wood[illegible] The cattle go to the Isthmus, so they should not really be classe[illegible] as exports. Nearly all the hides, and by far the greater part o[illegible] the coffee, rubber, and construction woods, go to the United State[illegible] the gold, silver, and dyewoods to England, and the tobacco an[illegible] ivory nuts to Germany. The United States minister at Boga[illegible] reported that in 1888 34 per cent of the exports went to Gr[illegible] Britain, 10 per cent to France, 12 per cent to Germany, and [illegible] per cent to the United States.

The imports consist of manufactures of all sorts. In 1888, 49 per cent came from Great Britain, 21 per cent from France, 13 per cent from Germany, and 12 per cent from the United States.

In Cundinamarca the exchange of the products of the warm regions for those of the cold is very active and profitable. Coffee, tobacco, indigo, and hides are the principal articles of export. The import trade of this department, conducted chiefly from Bogotá, is probably the most important in the Republic.

Boyacá carries on quite an active trade in agricultural products with the neighboring departments of Cundinamarca and Santander.

Santander exports to other departments quantities of coffee, sugar, cacao, tobacco, rice, handkerchiefs, coverlets, tablecloths, towels, hammocks, etc.

The import trade of Antioquia is very active. Its principal center is Medellin, and it is chiefly carried on through Puerto Berrío via the railway to Pava and the wagon road from Barbosa to Medellin.

The commerce of Cauca is carried on with the neighboring departments, with some of the Republics on the Pacific (especially Ecuador), and with the United States and Europe. Gold, coffee, tobacco, tagua, caoutchouc, dyewoods, quina, etc., are exported. The principal route for the foreign trade is that of Buenaventura, and Cali is its chief center.

In Bolívar, Barranquilla and Cartagena are almost exclusively devoted to the carrying on of the traffic with the interior of the Republic. Tobacco is an important export of this department.

In the commerce of Magdalena the tagua (cocoanut) is an important export.

Commerce is the chief industry of Panamá. It is exceedingly active at Panamá and Colón, through which pass much of the trade of Europe and the United States with China and the countries of the Pacific.

The prevailing system of long credits must be considered. This

has always been a barrier to trade with the United States. The English, French, and Germans give at least six months' interest-bearing credit from the date of the invoice, while the "three 6's" (six, twelve, and eighteen months) credits are not unknown. While it may be possible to sell upon somewhat less credits, yet it is probably true that the system which prevails in the United States would be introduced here with great difficulty. The people have always had these long credits, always expect them, and probably will. To their honor be it said that bankruptcy is scarcely ever known. It is said that but one failure has occurred in Medellin, a principal importing center, in forty-nine years, and then 50 cents on the dollar was paid. Neither fees nor licenses are required for commercial travelers in Colombia.

The following law concerning the registration of foreign companies and firms was signed by President Nuñez on May 25, 1888:

ARTICLE I.—All firms or companies formed outside of Colombia, which carry on a permanent business within its territory, shall register their deeds of partnership or charters in the notary's office of the district where they intend doing business.

ARTICLE II.—Such companies or firms will not be considered to have been legally established, nor will they be able to claim the protection of the law if they have not previously been duly legalized by the Executive. For this reason those companies or firms will be considered to have been dissolved which, up to the present date, have not been legalized in the manner herein provided, or do not obtain such legalization within six months from date.

ARTICLE III.—All firms and companies shall have a duly legalized representative, with a fixed place of abode.

ARTICLE IV.—Should any company not appoint a representative, then the President of the Republic will appoint some one to represent the company, and such nominee will enjoy the rights and privileges appertaining to the place when filled by any one appointed by the firm or company.

ARTICLE V.—The present law in no way affects the Panamá Interoceanic Canal Company, which will continue to be ruled solely by the existing treaties and contracts.

The only present method of carrying merchandise to and from the coast is by means of the great rivers. Of these the Magdalena

is the most important and has the best service. Others are navigable for certain distances by boats of light draft. With the exception of river traffic and nine short lines of railroads, the whole commerce of the country is carried on by means of mules.

Only a short time ago—in 1890—there were delayed in Honda, not over 60 miles from their destination, 28,000 bales of foreign merchandise, which could not be moved for lack of means of transportation. At that time the freight for 250 pounds of cargo reached the astonishing sum of $15 in gold, or $30 in the money of the country.

The country is among the most mountainous in the world. As a result all communication is and always has been most difficult and expensive. Nearly all freight must be transported by mule as soon as it leaves the great rivers.

In going from New York to Bogotá, a bale of goods arrives, say, at the port of Carthagena or at Port Colombia. If at the latter port, it is unloaded into a barge and towed to the shore, where it is placed in a storehouse; thence it is put upon a freight car and taken to Barranquilla. There it passes through the custom-house, is carted across the city, and loaded upon a river steamer. It then goes 600 miles up the river to the head of navigation, Las Yeguas. There it is unloaded into a storehouse, whence it is afterwards placed in a railroad car and carried 15 miles to Honda. Again it is placed in a storehouse, then placed upon a car and carried to Arranca-Plumas, where it is unloaded and carried down to the river bank by men. It is then loaded upon a ferry barge and passes to the other side of the Magdalena. There it is unloaded and carried up the steep river bank and deposited in a storehouse. Then begins the toilsome journey by mule trains over the Andes to Bogotá, a journey which consumes from five to twelve days in good weather, according to the weight of the loads and the inclination of the drivers. The distance is about 80 miles. When to the damage so often caused in making these changes is added

that caused by rain, by carelessness, and by the accidents incident to mule transportation, it can be readily seen that everything is imported at a great percentage of loss to the consumer. Freights add greatly to the cost of all articles. For bringing a cargo of 250 pounds from Honda to Bogotá one must pay from $12 to $18, according to the state of the road. Heavy boxes, however, are carried by steam to Cumbao, a point above Honda, and go to Bogotá in ox carts. Much more time is consumed in this way and freights are much higher.

This well illustrates what is going on all over the country. The exporter is, of course, subject to the same conditions.

The Magdalena is one of the most important highways of the country, in spite of the fact that its current is so rapid as to make the upward voyage both difficult and tedious. From Honda, where the progress is interrupted by rapids, a native boat takes only about three days to reach the sea, while no fewer than six weeks are spent, even when the water is low, in returning against the stream. Steamers of from 50 to 200 tons burden, however, have plied regularly since 1833 between Honda and Barranquilla. The Honda rapids can be surmounted by haulage, and steamers descend them in safety, though there is a fall of 20 feet in two miles, and of 16 in the first. Above this point the channel is clear about half way to the source; and though the traffic is still mainly carried on by native boats and rafts, a German named Alexander Weckbecker succeeded, in 1875, in taking a large steamboat—the *Moltke*—three times to the town of Neiva.

There are 7 lines of steamers touching monthly at the port of Savanilla. Of these 4 carry the English flag, 1 is German, 1 Spanish, and the other French.

During 1888 there were 772 vessels, of 714,194 tons, entered at the Colombian ports, not including those of Panamá. Of these 557 of 693,632 tons, were steam vessels. Of the total tonnage, 410,939 tons were British.

RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Colombia has no system of railroads, but only isolated short lines. The need of more and better constructed and better managed roads is keenly felt. This situation has induced the congress to grant several concessions to foreign companies for the construction of new roads. In 1890 Mr. James L. Cherry, an American citizen, was granted a concession to complete the Cauca Railroad to Cali and Manizales. Mr. Cherry is now in Cauca carrying on his work with vigor and success. This road will be of immense benefit to the region through which it passes.

By law 47 a concession is granted to Messrs. Enrique Cortez & Co., an English company, to construct a railroad from Bucaramanga to Puerto Wilchen on the Magdalena River. This would prove to be a most valuable aid to the development of the trade and agriculture of that portion of the Republic. Bucaramanga is a commercial center, and from it are exported large quantities of coffee. By law 66 a concession is granted for the construction of a railroad from the province of Cucuta, Department of Santander, to Tamalameque, on the Magdalena River. By law 91 the Government grants to an English company the right to extend the Dorada Railroad north to a point on the Magdalena River called Conejo, and south up the river to Cambao, and thence over the mountains to Los Manzamos, upon the plains of Bogotá, There the road would connect with the Sabana Railroad, which is now being extended from Facatativa to that point. This road would give direct communication between Bogotá and the river, as would also the Girardot Railroad. An attempt was made to secure a concession for a road from Bogota to a point some 30 miles below the rapids of Honda; but for some reason the concession was refused, although the route is regarded by many as the most feasible and satisfactory of any that has been proposed. By law 100 a concession is granted to a Colombian citizen to

build a railroad from Ocaña to the Magdalena River, the construction of which would benefit a large agricultural region.

In addition to these contracts one has been made with Americans for a railroad extending from the port of Cartagena to Calamar, upon the Magdalena River. The construction of this road would be of great benefit to Cartagena, which has a good harbor and is now connected with the river by a natural canal artificially enlarged.

It will thus be seen that there exists in the country an earnest desire for the day when the railroads shall supplant the tedious mule as a means of transportation. Liberal subsidies have been granted to all the proposed roads.

The Panamá Railway was one of the first steam roads constructed south of the Rio Grande, and it was the necessary result of the enormous traffic that passed over the isthmus after the discovery of gold in California. A charter was obtained from the Government of Colombia in 1850 by a syndicate of New York capitalists, and one of its terms was that the Government of the United States should guarantee free traffic at all times and protect the road and its appurtenances in conformity with the agreement contained in the treaty of 1846 between the United States and the Republic of New Granada. Work was begun in 1850, and on January 28, 1855, the first train passed over the track. Its cost was $7,500,000, and it is 47½ miles long, the northern terminus being Colon (Aspinwall), and the southern the city of Panamá. The Government of Colombia receives 3 per cent of the net earnings and the sum of $10,000 annually as compensation for the transit of mails. In 1887 the stock of the road was purchased by the Panamá Canal Company and is still held by that corporation, although under the terms of the charter a majority of the directors must be citizens of the United States and the headquarters of the company must be in New York.

The Antioquia Railroad was constructed several years ago, and

is designed to run from Puerto Berrio, upon the Magdalena River, 125 miles, to Medellin, the capital of Antioquia. This city is the center of supply for a large and populous region, and has a reputation for commercial integrity which is unrivaled The road now stops at Pavas, a distance of 36 kilometers from the river. It is in poor condition, and is not adequate to the demands upon it. It belongs to the departmental government, which is now (1891) renewing its efforts to secure its completion.

The Cauca Railroad now runs from Buenaventura, on the Pacific, 16 miles, to San Cipriano. It will soon be extended to the important town of Cali, which is situated in what is said to be one of the most fertile and beautiful departments of the Republic, that of Cauca.

The Bolivar Railroad extends from Puerto Colombia, on the Caribbean Sea, to the port of Barranquilla, and is 18.5 miles in length. It is in fair condition and transports the great majority of the exports and the imports of the country.

The Santa Marta Railway is now (1891) something more than 26 miles in length, and is being rapidly pushed through from the port of Santa Marta, on the Caribbean Sea, to the Magdalena River port of Banco, under the auspices of an English company. This road is bound to be of great benefit to Colombia, opening up a large banana and cacao trade on the line of its route and connecting one of Colombia's best harbors with the great natural highway, the Magdalena River.

The Cucuta Railroad runs from the River Zulia to the inland port of Cucuta, and is 34 miles in length. This is an important aid to the commerce of Santander.

The Girardot Railroad is now 25 miles long, and extends from Girardot, upon the upper Magdalena (that portion of the river above Honda), to Juntas de Apulo, and is designed to connect the river with the capital (Bogotá). For this purpose the Government has recently made a contract with an English company for the completion of the road.

The Dorada Railroad connects Las Yeguas, the head of river navigation, with Honda, and is 14 miles in length.

The Sabana Railroad was constructed by a Colombian company, and extends from Bogotá, 26 miles over the plains, to Facatativa. This road is in fair condition, and is designed to serve as a link in the road between the city and the Magdalena River.

The Zipaquira Railroad extends from Bogotá over the plains to Chapinero, a distance of 4 miles. It is not yet in operation, and its extension to Zipaquira may not be immediately expected.

The French company formed by Ferdinand de Lesseps to pierce the Isthmus of Panamá and unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans with a canal 46 miles long, raised, up to June 30, 1886, 772,545,412 francs of capital. It was estimated that nearly as much more would be required to bring the work to completion. An effort was made in December, 1888, to raise 600,000,000 francs by a loan, but only a few bonds were subscribed for and the company became embarrassed.

An attempt to organize a new company proved unsuccessful, and the company was compelled to suspend payments, cease operations, and go into liquidation. The work was stopped in March, 1889, and provisional administrators were appointed by the French civil court in the Seine department. A commission of inquiry appointed by the receiver reported in May, 1890, that the completion of the canal on the lock system would probably cost 485,000,000 francs, to which 20 per cent should be added for unforeseen expenses and 29 per cent for interest and management during the eight or nine years required for the completion of the work, making a total of 900,000,000 francs.

The annual cost of maintenance and administration after completion was estimated at 10,000,000 francs, and the net receipts at 38,000,000 francs for the first three or four years, rising to 61,000,000 francs twelve years after the opening. The material and

work of the old company are placed at a valuation of at least half of the 900,000,000 francs still required. The commission suggested that the governments of maritime states should guarantee the interest on the capital.

The toll that was calculated to pay the interest, 15 francs per ton, the commission considered to be too high, and suggested 12 francs, which is still about 25 per cent above the Suez Canal tolls.

Negotiations for the renewal of the concessions were carried on during the summer of 1890 by Lieut. Wyse, on the part of the company, and the Colombian Government, but were not successful.

The postal service is well organized. Colombia is a member of the Universal Postal Union. In 1888 the post-office carried 1,063,504 letters, 411,988 papers, etc., and 15,813 registered letters. In 1889 a parcels post convention was entered into with the United States. (See the text of this convention, Appendix A, post, page 100.)

The first telegraph was constructed in 1866 by Mr. Stiles, a citizen of the United States. There are now 5,250 miles in operation and two hundred and forty-five offices. In the more populous regions the service is excellent, but in other sections it is slow and subject to frequent interruptions. The foreign cable service is most satisfactory.

The city of Bogotá is connected by telegraph with the following places: On the north with San José de Cucutá and intermediate places; on the south with Popayán and intermediate places, extending to the frontiers of Ecuador; on the west with Medellin and all the principal towns of the department of Antioquia; with the Magadalena River, through Honda and Puerto Nacional, as far as Cartagena and Barranquilla; and with Panamá (and through Panamá with the United States and Europe), by a line which connects at Buenaventura with the submarine cable between that port and Panamá. The telegraph extends throughout the Republic and is connected with the systems of the two adjoining countries, Venezuela and Ecuador.

On the Atlantic side, or Caribbean Sea, there are the custom-houses of Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, and Rio Hacha; on the banks of the Meta, that of Orocué; on the Ecuadorian frontier, that of Ipiales, and on the Venezuelan frontier, that of Cúcuta. Panamá and Colon, and the other ports on the Isthmus, are free ports. The Colombian Congress has placed the free port of Bocas del Toro upon the same footing as Panamá and Colon in respect to commerce.

Import duties are collected upon the gross weight of merchandise, and range from 1 to 120 cents per kilogram (2.2046 pounds). A few articles are admitted free. Among these are the following: Gold and silver coins of at least 0.900 fineness, passengers' baggage up 125 kilograms in weight, and the tools of artisans who intend settling in Colombia, up to 150 kilograms in weight.

On the Isthmus of Panamá the port charges at Colon, such as light dues, wharfage, etc., are levied and collected by the Panama Railway Company. They are as follows in Colombian currency:

Light dues.

Sailing vessels—100 tons and under	$1.00
Over 100 tons and under 200	3.00
Over 200 tons and under 300	5.00
Over 300 tons	7.00
All steamers	7.00

Wharfage.

All steamers, per day	15.00
Sailing vessels—1,000 tons or over, per day	7.00
Scaling down at the rate of 25 cents for each 50 tons, to 200 tons.	
From 150 to 200 tons	2.50
100 tons to 150	2.25
50 tons to 100	1.50
Under 50 tons	.75

At Panamá there are no pilot charges, light dues, or tonnage tax; there being no lights on the west coast and no pilots at the port.

CLEARANCE OF SHIPS.

ARTICLE 1. The captain or consignee of a ship which is ready to clear from a port shall ask for permission from the principal executive authority, producing a certificate from the administrator of the custom-house, or in his default from the chief administrator of the national treasury office, stating that the ship is in a condition to start, being quit and clear of all national charges, and having broken no law or regulation. Whenever any judicial or police question arises, by virtue of which the sailing of any ship from the port ought to be prohibited, the judge or official shall give immediate notice to the principal executive authority. This authority shall abstain from granting the permission to which the present article refers so long as a certificate from the said judge or official has not been presented to him, stating that the question is settled, or that the permission may already be granted on account of the course the question has taken, or because a bond has been given according to the laws.

ART. 2. Article 421 of the fiscal code is modified as above.

APPENDIX A.

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE I.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post cards and written matter of all kinds that are admitted to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed 5 kilograms or 11 pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction, 60 centimeters or 2 feet; greatest girth 120 centimeters or 4 feet, and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers.

2. The following are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this convention:

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals not dried, insects and reptiles, confections, pastes, fruits, and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, all obscene or immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails or injure the persons handling them.

3. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ARTICLE II.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage, according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

3. No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-post rates.

ARTICLE III.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

2. For a parcel not exceeding 460 grams or 1 pound in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional 460 grams or 1 pound, or fraction thereof, 12 cents.

3. The packages shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post-offices of address in the country of destination free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may at its option levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding 5 cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds 460 grams or 1 pound, a charge equal to 1 cent for each 115 grams or 4 ounces of weight or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a receipt of mailing from the post-office where the package is mailed on a form like Model 1, annexed hereto.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding 5 cents.

4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them by a notice from the post-office of destination.

ARTICLE V.

1. The sender of each package shall make a customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Model 2, annexed hereto), giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence and place of address.

2. The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues; and the customs properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE VI.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees it collects on said packages; consequently, this convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost, and by such means as it provides, in ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcels Post" and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

2. Each country shall return to the dispatching office by next mail all bags or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

3. Although articles admitted under this convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

4. Each dispatch of a parcel-post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee, with address of destination, and must be inclosed in one of the sacks of such dispatch under the form of Model 3, annexed hereto.

ARTICLE VIII.

Exchanges of mails under this convention from any place in either country to any place in the other shall be effected through the post-offices of both countries already designated as exchange post-offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the customs revenues.

ARTICLE IX.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination that office shall check the contents of the mail.

2. In the event of the parcel bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

3. Any errors in the entries on the parcel bill which may be discovered, shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the dispatching office on a form, "verification certificate," which shall be sent in the special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the nonreceipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

5. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported on the same form.

6. If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE X.

If the packages can not be delivered as addressed, or if they are refused, they should be reciprocally returned without charge directly to the dispatching office of exchange, at the expiration of ninety days from their receipt at the office of destination, and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the returning of the parcel a sum equal to the postage when first mailed.

ARTICLE XI.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

ARTICLE XII.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Republic of Colombia, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by article I.

ARTICLE XIII.

This convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as early as possible. Once ratified, and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the 1st day of April, 1889, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either department upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

APPENDIX B.

PORT REGULATIONS OF COLOMBIA.

TITLE 3, CHAPTER 1, OF THE FISCAL CODE OF COLOMBIA, WHICH WENT INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1874.

* * * * * * *

ARTICLE 8. The custom-houses of the Republic have for their object the administration of the imposts which the law establishes upon foreign merchandise at its importation and upon the vessels which may enter the ports.

ART. 9. The commercial operations subject to the administration of the custom-houses are classified as follows:

(1) Importation, which consists in the introduction of foreign merchandise for the consumption of the Republic.

(2) Exportation, which consists in sending its products from the Republic to foreign countries.

(3) Transit, which consists in the passage of foreign merchandise through the territory of the Republic to another country.

(4) Coasting trade (cabotage*), which consists in the traffic which is carried on by sea in foreign merchandise lawfully imported which has paid the legal duties between the ports of entry of the Republic.

(5) Deposit, which consists in storing foreign merchandise introduced for transit or reëxportation in the warehouses of a custom-house while these operations are being carried into effect.

(6) To establish the formalities to be observed in free ports and in ports and territories which are not free, in order to prevent smuggling.

* * * * * * *

(10) To prohibit reëxportation or coasting trade (cabotage) by the same vessel which brings the merchandise, unless said acts may be done in a different voyage from that in which the importation was made.

* * * * * * *

* Colombian laws divide what is known to our system under the general term "coasting trade" into cabotage and *el commercio costanero*, as defined in clauses 4 and 6.

ART. 51. When it happens that any document certified to by a consul is not in the prescribed form, said functionary is liable to a fine equal to double the fee for said document.

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ART. 302. All foreign merchandise may be carried from one port of entry to another, or from a port of entry to a place not a port of entry on the seacoast, after the import duties have been paid or secured on said merchandise.

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ART. 304. Permission to load and proceed from one port to another must be in writing from the chief customs officer, who shall take into account the prohibition of article 202, and after a visit and thorough inspection of the vessel's hold.

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ART. 316. The provisions of articles 303 to 307 and of 310 are extended to vessels carrying foreign merchandise imported into ports of entry (*habilitados*) destined for ports on the coast not ports of entry (*no habilitados*) for foreign merchandise.

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Import Duties.

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This classification conforms to the official tariff of the Republic of Colombia, which differs materially from that of the United States.

Equivalents:

1 silver peso = $0.736 United States (July 1, 1891).
1 kilo = 2.2046 pounds.

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Food and condiments.	*Dollars.*	**Alimentos y condimentos.**	*Pesos.*
Potatoes of all varieties, onions, corn, rice, peas, beans, and all classes of fresh vegetables and fruits	0.003	Batatas ó camotes, papas, cebollas, maíz, arroz, garbanzos, lentejas, frisoles y toda clase de legumbres y hortalizas y frutas frescas	0.01
Garlic	.017	Ajos	.05
Flour, including sago, arrowroot, tapioca, corn meal, and all similar products	.017	Harinas, comprendiendo el sagú, arrow-root, tapioca, maicena y demás semejantes	.05
Codfish and meats in brine, and all fresh fish and meats	.017	Bacalao y carnes en salmuera, y en general los pescados y carnes que se hallen sin preparar	.05
Sugar	.017	Azúcar	.05
Hazelnuts, nuts, and almonds in the shell, and generally all unprepared food not mentioned	.033	Avellanas, nueces y almendras, con cáscara, y en general todos los alimentos sin preparar no mencionados	.10
Vermicelli and other pastes	.033	Fideos y demás pastas	.10
Prepared food, such as pickled or smoked meats, salmon, hams, sweetmeats, confections, preserved and dried fruits, etc., and all pickles and condiments, not specially mentioned	.067	Alimentos preparados, como mortadelas, salmón, jamón; los dulces, confites, frutas conservadas y frutas pasas, etc., y los encurtidos y condimentos de todas clases no mencionados especialmente	.20
Olives, in barrels	.033	Aceitunas en barriles	.10
Tea	.234	Té	.70

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Food and condiments—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Alimentos y condimentos**—Cont.	*Pesos.*
Cinnamon	.10	Canela	.30
Saffron	.40	Azafrán	1.20
Anise	.067	Anís	.20
Ice	.033	Hielo	.10
Salt.....per each 12½ pounds..	.40	Sal .....por cada 12½ kilos..	1.20
Liquors.		**Bebidas.**	
Beer and other fermented liquors.	.017	Cerveza y demás bebidas fermentadas	.05
Barley malt, or other fermented or unfermented materials, liquid or solid, for making beer, and condensed beer	.008	Mosto de cebada ó de otra materia fermentada ó infermentada liquida ó sólida, para hacer cerveza y la cerveza condensada	.025
Wines, claret, common, in pipes, barrels, and demijohns	.008	Vino tinto común, en pipas, barriles y damajuanas	.025
Wines, white, sweet and dry, in pipes and barrels	.017	Vinos blancos, dulces y secos, en pipas ó barriles	.05
Wines, all other	.134	Los demás vinos	.40
Spirits generally	.134	Bebidas espirituosas, como brandy, rou, etc., etc	.40
Other liquids.		*Otros líquidos.*	
Vinegar, in barrels	.017	Vinagre en barriles	.05
Olive oil	.033	Aceite de olivas	.10
Linseed oil, for preparing paints	.033	Aceito de linaza para preparar la pintura	.10
Black writing ink	.017	Tinta negra para escribir	.05
Colored writing ink	.033	Tinta de colores para escribir	.10
Printers' ink, for printing and lithographing, liquid and solid.	.003	Tintas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía (liquidas ó sólidas)	.01
Liquids generally, except perfumery and others specially mentioned	.067	Líquidos en general, excepto la perfumería y los demás especificados	.20
Cotton.		**Algodón.**	
Cotton goods, unbleached, without white or colored parts and without figures or needlework	.134	Algodón manufacturado en telas crudas, sin ninguna parte blanca ni de color, y sin labrado ni costura	.40
Blue fulas, white goods, or unbleached, with white parts plain, without printing, needlework, or embroidery, such as those known as bogatanas, calicoes, and liencillos, madapollams, croydons, and others of the same kind	.167	En fulas azules y en telas blancas, ó crudas con parte blanca, lisas, sin pinta labrado, costura ni bordado alguno, como las conocidas con los nombres de bogotanas, calicós, liencillos, madapollanes, bramantes y otros de igual calidad	.50

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Cotton—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Algodón**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Drills and other cotton fabrics, white or colored, not enumerated	.20	En driles y demás telas blancas ó de color no mencionadas	.60
Quilts, marseilles, and brocades or damasks not included in any other group, and velveteens, tapes, and ribbons	.234	En colchas, marsellas y telas labradas ó adamascadas no comprendidas en otro grupo, y en panas, hiladillos y cintas	.70
Handkerchiefs, with or without common embroidery, shawls and ponchos and stuffs for making them	.267	En pañuelos con ó sin bordado común y ordinario, en pañalones y ruanas, y en género para hacer estas	.80
Stockings and all kinds of stockinet-goods, such as undershirts, drawers, and gloves; muslins and lawns, etc., damask, tablecloths, and hammocks; and ready-made clothes without embroidery, laces, and other trimmings subject to a higher duty	.30	En medias y demás tejidos denominados comunmente de punto de media, como camisas, calzones interiores y guantes; en muselinas, linones y demás telas diáfanas; en damascos, carpetas y hamacas; y en ropa hecha, sin bordadas, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto	.90
Embroideried goods, all kinds, or lace work and imitations thereof, including laces, insertions, and the like, and ready-made clothing not mentioned	.40	En toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes, y en ropa hecha no mencionada	1.20
White thread	.134	En hilo blanco	.40
Colored thread	.20	En hilo de color	.60
Fringes, galloons, cords, braids, tassels, and other similar goods	.30	En flecos, galones, cordones, trencillas, borlas y demás objetos semejantes	.90
Wicks for lamps and tinder boxes	.067	En mechas para lámparas y yesqueros	.20
Wicks for candles, tapers and matches	.033	En mechas y pabilo para bujías, velas ó fósforos	.10
Reins, for bridles, etc	.067	En cuerdas propias para riendas	.20
Hemp and flax.		**Cáñamo y lino.**	
Empty bags made of hemp, tarred or not, with or without waterproof paper, and common stuffs for making them	.008	En sacos ó costales vacíos de cañamazo, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y en tela ordinaria de la misma clase para ellos	.025
Nankeen	.033	En coleta	.10
Common unbleached cloth, such as osnaburgs, brown hollands, ducks, canvas, and materials for making awnings, with the exception of drills	.10	En telas crudas ordinarias, como crehuelas, brines, lonetas, caserillos y genero para toldos, con excepción de los driles	.30

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Hemp and flax—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Cáñamo y lino**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
White and striped osnaburgs, ordinary	.134	En crehuelas blancas ó rayadas, ordinarias	.40
Fine unbleached cloth, with the exception of drills and other stuffs mentioned in succeeding groups	.20	En telas crudas finas, con excepción de los driles y las demás telas mencionadas en los grupos siguientes	.60
Drills, unbleached, bleached, or colored, creas, silesia, diapers, fabrics for tablecloths, napkins, and towels, bed covers, mattress covers, tapes, sheeting, and the like, not enumerated, without needlework or embroidery of any kind	.267	En driles crudos, blancos ó de colores, creas, platillas, alemanisco, género para manteles, servilletas y toallas, cobertores de cama, forros de colchón, cintas, género para sábanas, y los semejantes á todos estos que no estén especificados, todos sin costura ni bordado alguno	.80
Handkerchiefs, caps, stockings, gloves, britannias, jeans, lawns, picardies, Irish linen, silesias, warandofs, batistes, and printed stuffs, in imitation of cotton; fringes, galloons, tapes, braids, cords, tassels, and such other goods; readymade clothes without embroidery or lace or any other trimming subject to higher duty	.334	En pañuelos, gorros, medias, guantes, bretañas, coquillo, estopillas, picardías, irlandas, labales, warandofs, batista, y listados que imitén los de algodón; en flecos, galones, fajas, trenzas, trencillas, cordones, borlas y demás objetos semejantes; y ropa hecha sin bordados, encajes ni otro adorno que sea de mercaderías sujetas á mayor impuesto	1.00
All kinds of embroidered stuffs or lacework, and imitation thereof, including lace, insertions, and the like; and readymade clothing not mentioned	.40	En toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes; y en ropa hecha no mencionada	1.20
Thread	.134	En hilo	.40
Tarred cordage, and cables	.017	En cuerdas embreadas y en cables	.05
Cordage not mentioned	.067	En cordaje no mencionado	.20
Varnished fabrics for roofing cottages and bridges	.017	En tela barnizada para techos de habitaciones rurales y puentes	.05
Ordinary oilcloth, for floors, and waterproof cloths for carriages, not including that used for table covers	.067	En tela ordinaria preparada ó barnizada para pisos, y el hule ordinario para coches, no comprendiendo el de carpetas	.20
Wool.		**Lana.**	
Unmanufactured wool	.017	Lana sin manufacturar	.05
Blankets	.167	En frazadas	.50
Yarns	.20	En hilo	.60
Carpets and rugs	.234	En alfombras ó tapetes	.70
Baize, friezes, and flannels	.30	En bayetas, bayetones y bayetillas	90

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Wool—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Lana**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Light dress goods, all kinds of embroidered and lace work, and imitation thereof, including laces, insertions, and the like, and ready-made clothes..	.40	En telas claras ó diáfanas; en toda clase de telas bordadas ó de punto y sus imitaciones, inclusive encajes, metidos y demás semejantes; y en ropa hecha	1.20
All other goods and stuffs not mentioned	.334	En cualquiera otra tela ú objeto que no esté mencionado.....	1.00
Silk.		**Seda.**	
Silk in threads, fabrics, etc.....	.40	Seda en hilos, telas, etc.....	1.20
Various goods and threads.		**Telas ó hilos varios.**	
Brocades and other stuffs woven with gold, silver, or other metals; also, thread, etc., made of the same materials....	.40	Los brocatos y demás generos de oro, plata ú otros metales, así como los hilos, etc., de las mismas materias.....	1.20
Goods made of horsehair and other material not mentioned..	.20	Tela de cerda ú otra materia no mencionado.....	.60
Oilcloths for furniture and table covers, not mentioned.....	.20	Hule para muebles y carpetas no mencionado.....	.60
Small samples not weighing more than 25 kilograms	.003	Muestras en pequeños pedazos hasta el peso de 25 kilogramos.	.01
Rubber.		**Caucho.**	
Unmanufactured India rubber...	.134	Caucho sin manufacturar.....	.40
Shoes and boots of all kinds, life-preservers, materials for making leggings, and oilcloth cloaks that contain neither wool nor silk	.267	En zapatos, botas, y toda especie de calzado; en salvavidas; y en tela para zamarros y ruanas que no tenga lana ó seda.....	.80
Tubes, pipes and hose for pumps, drains, and roofs; material prepared for machinery and floors, except hose for fire engines, which shall pay .003 cent per pound	.017	En tubos, mangos y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos; y el preparado para maquinaria y para pisos; excepto las mangas para bombas de apagar incendios que estan gravadas sólo con un centavo por kilogramo.....	.05
Corks and bottle stoppers.....	.033	En tapas ó tapones para envases..	.10
Elastic for shoes.....	.20	En resorte para calzado.....	.60
Buttons, not covered.....	.134	En botones sin forro.....	.40
Manufactured in any other form..	.334	Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma	1.00
Hides and furs.		**Cueros ó pieles.**	
Hides and furs, unmanufactured, except patent leather.....	.067	Cueros ó pieles sin manufacturar, excepto los charolados..	.20

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Hides and furs—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Cueros ó pieles**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Patent leather, unmanufactured..	.10	Charolados sin manufacturar...	.30
Shoes.....	.334	En calzado.....	1.00
Gloves, caps, furs for trimming dresses, etc., pocketbooks, cigar cases, pouches and similar objects.....	.40	En guantes, cachucas, pieles para adornos de trajes, etc., carteras tabaqueras, garnieles y demás objetos semejantes.....	1.20
Manufactured in forms not specified.....	.334	Manufacturados en formas no expresadas.....	1.00
Harness for carts and carriages..	.033	Guarniciones para carros y carruajes.....	.10
Earthenware.		**Loza.**	
Common earthenware and stoneware in any form.....	.033	Loza común ó de pedernal, en cualquiera forma	.10
Porcelain and Talavera-ware.....	.067	Id. de porcelena y talavera	.20
Jars or pans, bottles (large and small, empty), and generally common crockery	.008	Tarros ó potes, botellas, frascos y frasquitos de barro vacíos destinados á envases, y en general la loza ordinaria de barro	.025
Pipes, handles, and conduits for pumps, drains, and roofs.....	.017	En tubos, mangos y canales propios para bombas, caños y techos	.05
Crystal and glass.		**Cristal y vidrio.**	
Demijohns and common bottles of black glass or of light-colored glass, for liquids.....	.003	En damajuanas y botellas comunes, de vidrio negro ó de vidrio claro ordinario para envases	.01
Flasks and vials of common glass for liquids	.008	En frascos y frasquitos de vidrio ordinario para envases.... ..	.025
Plain glass, not quicksilvered ...	.017	En vidrio planos sin azogar.....	.05
Looking-glasses, not larger than 25 centimetres.....	.067	En espejos del tamaño hasta de 25 centímetros.....	.20
Looking-glasses, larger than 25 centimetres	.134	En espejos de más de 25 centímetros.....	.40
Beads, pearls, quills, bugles, in the form of stones or jewels, and glass for watches and spectacles, and the like.....	.20	En cuentas, perlas, avalorios, canutillos, en forma de piedras ó joyas, en vidrios para relójes y lentes, y otros semejantes...	.60
Glass in any other form.....	.067	En cualquiera otra forma.....	.20
Articles for illuminating and other uses.		**Artículos para alumbrado y otros usos.**	
Wax (white, yellow, and laurel-colored), not manufactured....	.10	Cera blanca, amarilla ó de laurel, no manufacturada	.30
Wax in candles, etc.....	.134	Id., en bujías ú otra forma.....	.40

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Articles for illuminating and other uses—Continued.		**Artículos para alumbrado y otros usos**—Continúa.	
	Dollars.		*Pesos.*
Spermaceti, not manufactured ...	.067	Esperma de ballena no manufacturada	.20
Spermaceti, in candles, etc	.10	Id. en velas, etc	.30
Stearin and paraffine, not manufactured	.017	Estearina ó parafina sin manufacturar	.05
Stearin and paraffine, in candles, etc	.067	Id. en velas, etc	.20
Tallow, not manufactured.....	.003	Sebo, sin manufacturar	.01
Tallow candles, or others not specified	.067	Velas de sebo, ú otros cuyos derechos no estén asignados especialmente	.20
Stearic acid	.003	Acido esteárico.....	.01
Petroleum	.033	Petróleo	.10
Wooden matches	.067	Fósforos en palitos	.20
Wax matches.....	.134	Id. en cera.....	.40
Drugs and medicines.		**Drogas y medicinas.**	
Drugs and medicines generally ..	.10	Drogas y medicinas en general..	.30
Sulphur and alum	.067	Azufre y alumbre.....	.20
Sulphuric and stearic acid and saltpeter	.017	Acidos sulfúrico y esteárico y el salitre	.05
Potash, caustic soda, soda ash and salts, pine resin, and subcarbonates of potash and soda .	.008	Potasa ó soda caústica, las cenizas y sales de soda, la resina de pino y los subcarbonatos de potasa y de soda	.025
Perfumery and soap.		**Perfumería y jabones.**	
Florida, divine, and Kanangua waters	.10	Aguas de Florida, divina y de Kananga.....	.30
All other articles of perfumery and for the toilet, such as essences, soaps, creams, razor strops, tooth and clothes brushes, etc., not mentioned.....	.40	Los demás artículos de perfumería y de tocador, como esencias, jabones, cremas, asentadores de navajas, cepillos para dientes y ropa, etc., no mencionados.....	1.20
Common oil soap	.067	Jabon ordinario de aceite.....	.20
Common rosin or tallow soap....	.017	Jabón común de resina ó sebo...	.05
Paper and cardboard.		**Papel y cartón.**	
Periodicals, pamphlets, and printed sheets of paper.....	Free.	Papel en periódicos, folletos y hojas impresas	Libre.
Paper, white, unsized, and colored, for printing	.017	Blanco, sin cola, y de colores, para imprenta	.05
Paper, brown, and other common paper, for wrapping and packing.....	.017	De estraza ú otro ordinario para envolver y empacar.....	.05

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Paper and cardboard—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Papel y cartón**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Sandpaper	.017	De lija	.05
Paper for cigarettes	.017	De fumar, para cigarrillos	.05
Paper, writing, envelopes, and other writing material not specified	.067	Para escribir, en cubiertas, y el de cualquiera otra clase no mencionado	.20
Paper, superfine	.033	Papel florete	.10
Paper ruled for music	.10	Rayado para música	.30
Blank books, ruled and unruled, and memoranda	.134	En libros en blanco, rayados ó no, y libretines	.40
Printed books	.033	En libros impresos	.10
Pictures, maps, and engravings of all kinds, and music (written or printed)	.134	En láminas, mapas y grabados de todo clase, y música escrita ó impresa	.40
Paper, gilt or silvered throughout	.134	Dorado ó plateado por entero	.40
Paper, wall, and paper marbled or stained for bookbinding and other purposes	.067	De colgadura y jaspeado ó pintado para forros de libros ú otros usos	.20
Cardboard for printing, bookbinding, lithography, and other industrial uses	.017	Cartón para imprenta, encuadernación, litografía y otros usos industriales	.05
Cardboard in other forms, except in playing cards, which shall pay 40 cents per pound	.067	Cartonaje en toda otra forma, excepto en naipes, que pagaran $1.20 por kilógramo	.20
Wood.		**Madera.**	
Woods for building, such as poles, beams, ties for railways, joists, and boards not planed or polished	Free.	Maderas de construcción, como varas, vigas, piezas para durmientes de ferrocariles, cuartones y tablas sin cepillar ó afinar	Libre.
Common woods, planed, and wood for cabinet work, planed or unplaned, not worked, except veneering	.003	Maderas comunes cepilladas y maderas de ebanistería cepilladas ó sin cepillar, que no estén labradas, excepto las láminas para enchapados	.01
Wood, veneering	.067	En láminas para enchapados	.20
Moldings, carvings, and ornaments for furniture, and gilt and ungilt frames	.10	En molduras, esculturas, y adornos para muebles, y en marcos dorados ó no	.30
Bedsteads, large dining tables, wardrobes, and large bureaus for clothes and other uses, without mirrors, carvings, or inlaid work	.017	En camas, grandes mesas para comedor, armarios ó grandes comódas para ropa ú otros usos, sin espejos, esculturas ni adornos denominados de embutido	.05
Furniture of all kinds, with mirrors, carvings, inlaid work, or woolen or silk upholstering	.10	En muebles de todas clases, con espejos, esculturas, embutidos, ó forros de lana ó seda	.30

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Wood—Continued.		**Madera**—Continúa.	
	Dollars.		*Pesos.*
Furniture not mentioned	.067	En muebles no mencionados	.20
Statues, images, and altars for churches	.067	En estatuas ó imágenes y en altares para iglesias	.20
Organs and pianos	.033	En instrumentos de música denominados órganos, y en pianos	.10
Harmoniums, hand organs, and harps	.067	En armoniums, organillos de mano y arpas	.20
Other musical instruments	.267	En otros instrumentos de música	.80
Pencils (office and carpenters')	.067	En lapices (útiles de escritorio y para carpinteros)	.20
Molds and rules for the useful arts	.067	En hormas y cartabones (instrumentos de artes y oficios)	.20
Bellows for forges	.017	En fuelles grandes para fraguas	.05
Bellows of all kinds, except large ones for forges	.067	En fuelles de todas clases, excepto los grandes para fraguas	.20
Saddletrees, not covered	.067	En fustes de madera desnudos para galápagos y sillas de montar	.20
Buckets and bowls	.017	En baldes ó bateas	.05
Barrels, pipes, and casks mounted or otherwise for dry goods or liquors	.008	En barriles, pipas y toneles, armados ó no, para empaques y envases	.025
Spigots for barrels and pipes	.017	En llavas para barriles y pipas	.05
Common wooden boxes, roughmade, made up or not, for packing	.008	En cajas de madera ordinarias y trabajadas en bruto, armadas ó desarmadas, para empaques	.025
Small boards for match boxes, and wood for matches	.017	En tablitas para cajetas de fósforos y en palitos para éstos	.05
Cars and carriages for railways	Free.	En carruajes y carros para ferrocarriles	Libre.
Carts and wheelbarrows for carrying merchandise, etc	.008	En carros y carretillas para trasporte de mercaderías ú otros usos semejantes	.025
Coaches and carriages of all kinds	.017	En coches y carruajes de todas clases	.05
Velocipedes	.134	En velocípedos	.40
Boats, set up or in pieces, intended for navigation of Colombian streams	.003	En buques, armados ó en piezas que se traigan para navegar en las aguas interiores del territorio colombiano	.01
Oars for boats	.017	En remos para embarcaciones	.05
Houses, in pieces	Free.	En casas desarmadas	Libre.
Windows, doors, etc., when imported separately	.017	En ventanas, puertas, etc., cuando vienen solas	.05
Machinery for vessels, the useful arts, industries, and for agricultural and mining purposes	.017	En máquinas para buques, artes y oficios industrias y trabajos de campo y minas	.05
Walking canes, without swords	.267	En bastones sin estoque	.80
Forms of wood not mentioned	.134	En formas no designadas	.40

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Sisal hemp, osier, and the like.		**Fique, mimbre y otros artículos semejantes.**	
	Dollars.		*Pesos.*
Empty sacks made of sisal hemp, tarred or not, with or without water-proof paper, and the material for making them.....	.008	Sacos ó costales vacíos de fique ó jeniquén, embreados ó sin embrear, con ó sin papel impermeable, y la tela de la misma clase para ellos.....	.025
Hay and straw, unmanufactured .	.003	Heno y tamo en bruto.....	.01
Palm leaf for making hats.....	.017	Palma para hacer sombreros....	.05
Mace reed, straw, and common rattan, unmanufactured or in brooms	.017	Espadaña, paja y bejuco ordinario sin manufacturar ó en escobas.....	..05
Baskets made of osier of any kind.....	.067	Canastos de mimbre ú otro bejuco.....	.20
Mattings of all kinds.....	.017	Esteras ó esterillas de todas clases	.05
Iron and steel.		**Hierro y acero.**	
Iron not manufactured	.003	Hierro en bruto	.01
Rails, spikes, and other pieces for railways for the public use...	Free.	En rieles, clavos para rieles, y demas piezas para las vías férreas de uso público	Libre.
Rails not intended for the public use.....	.017	En rieles para vias que no sean de uso público	.05
Boats, or pieces for same.....	.003	En buques ó en piezas para ellos.	.01
Anchors and grapnels for small boats	.008	En anclas y en rezones para embarcaciones menores.... ...	.025
Bridges for public roads.....	Free.	En puentes para caminos públicos.....	Libre.
Bridges not intended for public roads.....	.017	En id. que no sean para caminos públicos	.05
Gasometers, apparatus, tubes, and lamps for public purposes.....	Free.	En gasómetros, aparatos, tubos, y faroles para el alumbrado público de las poblaciones ...	Libre.
Works intended for the construction or repair of public penitentiaries	Free.	En obras que hayan de colocarse en las casas penitenciarias al construirlas ó refaccionarlas..	Libre.
Telegraph wires for public uses .	Free.	En alambre para telégrafos de uso público	Libre.
Wire for private uses	.008	En id. de uso particular ó privado.....	.025
Wire, iron or steel for fencing....	.003	En alambre de hierro ó acerado para cercas.....	.01
Railings for ornamenting public buildings and squares.....	Free.	En verjas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas.....	Libre.
Lightning rods.....	Free.	En pararrayos.....	Libre.
Pipes for public aqueducts and public fountains.....	Free.	En cañerías para los acueductos públicos de los distritos, y las fuentes ó pilas para el uso público	Libre.

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Iron and steel—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Hierro y acero**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Light-houses, and towers and lanterns for same	.003	En torres para faros y fanales, y éstos	.01
Clocks for towers, including dials and bells	.008	En relojes para torres, incluyendo las muestras y campanas	.025
Houses, and galvanized tiles or sheets for covering roof	.003	En casas y galvanizado en planchas ó laminas para cubrir los techos	.01
Balustrading for buildings, doors, and windows	.017	En balaustradas para edificios y puertas y ventanas, etc	.05
Fire engines	.003	En bombas ó máquinas para apagar incendios	.01
Hydraulic pumps and engines, with pipes and other pieces belonging thereto	.017	En bombas y máquinas hidráulicas con sus respectivos tubos y demás piezas	.05
Machinery for manufacturing and mining	.003	En máquinas para empresas fabriles ó mineras	.01
Machinery for agricultural purposes	.008	En máquinas para la agricultura	.025
Machinery for the useful arts and industries	.017	En máquinas para artes y oficios é industrias	.05
Machinery not mentioned, the weight of which shall not exceed 1,000 kilograms	.017	En máquinas no mencionadas, cuyo peso no exceda de 1,000 kilogramos	.05
Machinery of every kind, the weight of which exceeds 1,000 kilograms	.003	En máquinas de cualquiera clase cuyo peso total exceda de 1,000 kilogramos	.01
Presses for printing, bookbinding, and lithographing	.008	En prensas para imprenta, encuadernación y litografía	.025
Engines of every class and capacity	.008	En motores de cualquiera clase y fuerza	.025
Tin-plates	.017	Estañado en láminas ú hoja de lata	.05
Monitors and large pipes for coffee cleaning machines, etc	.008	En monitores y en grandes tubos para máquinas de beneficiar café	.025
Large boilers	.017	En grandes calderos	.05
Tanks for drinking water	.003	En tanques para depósito de aqua potable	.01
Ore crushers	.017	En pisones para los molinos ó bocartes de que se hace uso para la trituración del mineral extraido de las minas de veta	.05
Anvils and pulley blocks	.017	En yunques y garruchas	.05
Plows	.008	En arados	.025
Plates and rods not comprised in unmanufactured iron; bedsteads, large chains, iron safes, nails, French nails, cooking utensils (with or without tin lining), smoothing irons; and heavy tools for agricultural,		Manufacturado en planchas ó varillas, no comprendidas en el hierro en bruto; en camas, cadenas gruesas, cajas ó cofres fuertes, clavazón y puntillas, bateria de cocina sin estañar ó estañada sólo por dentro, y	

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Iron and steel—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Hierro y acero**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
quarrying, and mining purposes, such as hoes, crowbars, coffee diggers, shovels, axes, large augers, spades, stone-hammers, picks, drills, and chopping knives, and other machetes for felling timber....	.017	planchas para aplanchar ropa; y en herramientas gruesas ó voluminosas para la agricultura, la cantería y la minería, como azadas, y azadones, barras, barretones ú hoyaderas, garlanchas, hachas, grandes barrenos, palas, almádenas, picos, taladros, y calabozos, agüinches y demás machetes para desmontar..... ...	.05
Tools for blacksmiths, stone masons, carpenters, and bricklayers.....	.067	En herramientas para herrería, cantería, carpintería y albañilería.....	.20
Molds for the useful arts.....	.067	En hormas (instrumentos para artes y oficios).....	.20
Wire, rings, butts, hinges, screws, and springs, for furniture.....	.067	En alambre, argollas, bisagras, goznes, tornillos y resortes para muebles.....	.20
Furniture.....	.067	En muebles.....	.20
Tires, wheels, axles, springs, and hubs for carts and carriages...	.017	En llantas, ruedas, ejes, resortes y conas para carretas y carruajes.....	.05
Levers, weights, and steelyards, weighing more than 100 kilograms	.033	En básculas, pesos y romanas que arrojen más de 100 kilogramos de peso.....	.10
Levers, weights, and steelyards, weighing up to 100 kilograms..	.067	En básculas, pesos, y romanas que arrojen hasta 100 kilogramos de peso.....	.20
Currycombs and currybrushes...	.067	En peines para caballos y almohazas.....	.20
Kitchen utensils and other objects tinned inside and outside.	.067	En batería de cocina y demás objetos de latón ó fierro estañado por dentro y fuero.....	.20
Knives for the useful arts, such as are used for bookbinding and shoemaking.....	.067	En cuchillos para artes y oficios, como los de encuadernación y zapatería.....	.20
Cutlery not mentioned.....	.134	En cuchillería no mencionada..	.40
Side arms, firearms, etc., including guns.....	.334	Armas blancas, de fuego ó de cualquiera otra clase, inclusive las escopetas.....	1.00
Pocketknives and scissors (fine and medium), knives and forks with handles of ivory, mother-of-pearl, electroplate, and britannia; gun barrels, beads (gilt or silvered), pencil cases, jewels, and all objects gilt or silvered or such as are known as German silver or electroplate (fine or medium).....	.334	Navajas y tijeras finas ó entrefinas, cuchillos y tenedores con mangos de marfil, nácar, electro-plata y metal británico; chimeneas para armas de fuego; cuentas doradas ó plateadas, lapiceros, joyas y todo objeto dorado ó plateado ó de los que se llaman de plata alemana ó electro-plata, fino ó entrefino.....	1.00

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en móneda Colombiana.
Iron and steel—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Hierro y acero**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Steel in bars or rods for manufacturing purposes, and drills.	.067	Acero en barras ó varillas propio para manufacturar, y en taladros	.20
Iron and steel, manufactured, not designated	.134	Hierro ó acero manufacturado en formas no designadas	.40
Copper or brass.		**Cobre ó bronce.**	
Copper or brass, manufactured, in bars or ingots	.033	Cobre ó bronce en bruto, en barras ó lingotes	.10
In plates or sheets of every weight.	.033	En planchas ó láminas, sea cual fuere su peso	.10
Pans or boilers or other articles whose weight exceeds 25 kilograms	.067	En pailas ó calderos ó artículos de otra clase cuyo peso exceda de 25 kilogramos	.20
Objects whose weight exceeds 500 grams and does not exceed 25 kilograms	.134	En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza exceda de 500 gramos y no pase de 25 kilogramos	.40
Objects whose weight does not exceed 500 grams	.167	En objetos cuyo peso en cada pieza no exceda de 500 gramos.	.50
Jewelry, beads, tape, spangles, fringes, bugles, threads, and other like objects, and electro-plated objects and cartridges.	.334	En joyería, cuentas, galones, lentejuelas, flecos, canutillos, hilos, y demás objetos semejantes y en piezas de electro-plata y cápsulas para armas de fuego	1.00
Statues for public buildings and squares	Free.	En estatuas con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicas	Libre.
Tin.		**Estaño.**	
Ingots	.033	Estaño en lingotes	.10
Plates and all other objects	.134	En platos y en todo otro objeto.	.40
Powder and sheets	.167	En polvo y en hojas	.50
Lead.		**Plomo.**	
Ingots for mines	.008	Plomo en lingotes para minas	.025
Ingots not intended for mines; sheets, tubes and other forms exceeding 5 kilograms in weight; shot and printing type.	.017	Plomo en lingotes que no sean para minas, en planchas, tubos y demás objetos cuyo peso exceda de 5 kilógramos, y en munición y objetos de imprenta	:05
Toys and lead paper or thin sheets.	.234	En juguetes y en papel ó láminas delgadas	.70
Covers for bottles	.033	En cápsulas para envases	.10
All other forms	.134	En cualquiera otra forma	.40

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Zinc.	*Dollars.*	**Zinc.**	*Pesos.*
Zinc, unmanufactured; in sheets or plates, including that intended for roofing, and in tubes...	.017	Zinc, no manufacturado, en planchas ó láminas, inclusive las de cubrir los techos, y en tubos.....	.05
Manufactured in any other form..	.134	Manufacturado en cualquiera otra forma.....	.40
Quicksilver.		**Azogue.**	
Quicksilver for mines.....	.008	Azogue para minas.....	.025
Quicksilver for other uses.....	.067	Azogue para otros usos	.20
Gold.		**Oro.**	
Gold in bars.....	.008	Oro en barras	.025
Coin, not less than 90 per cent. fine.....	Free.	En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de 900 milésimos..	Libre.
Gold manufactured in other articles	.40	En cualquier otro objeto	1.20
Silver.		**Plata.**	
Silver in bars.....	.008	Plata en barras.....	.025
Coin, not less than 90 per cent. fine	Free.	En monedas que no sean de ley inferior á la de 900 milesimos.	Libre.
Silver manufactured in other articles	.40	En cualquiera otra forma.....	1.20
Powder.		**Pólvora.**	
Powder, coarse or common, for mines, in barrels or other packages, whose gross weight exceeds 2 kilograms	.003	Pólvora gruesa y ordinaria para minas, en barriles ú otro envase cuyo peso bruto pase de 2 kilógramos	.10
Powder, fine, in cans and other packages, not specified.....	.20	Pólvora fina (mostacilla) en tarros ú otro envase, no especificado.	.60
Gun cotton (called "tonito") for mines	.017	"Tonito" para minas	.05
Fireworks	.234	En fuegos artificiales.....	.70
Stones, building materials, etc.		**Piedras, materias de construcción y otras materias primas.**	
Filters.....	.008	Piedras de filtrar	.025
Lithograph stones, whetstones, and pumice stones.....	.017	Piedras de litografía, de afilar y pómez.....	.05
Flints	.033	Piedras de chispa.....	.10
Marble and jasper in paving stones and bricks.....	.003	Mármol y jaspe en baldosas y ladrillos.....	.01
Marble and jasper not for paving stones nor bricks, nor for lithography	.067	Mármol y jaspe que no este en baldosas ni ladrillos ni en piedras de litografía.....	.20

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Stones, building materials, etc.—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Piedras, materias de construcción y otras materias primas**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Marble in powder, clay, earth, or roman cement, lime, gypsum (unmanufactured or in powder), chalk, feldspar, silicion, massicot, kaolin, bone dust, and other raw materials for making crockery ware	.003	Mármol en polvo, barro, tierra ó cimiento romano, cal, yeso bruto ó en polvo, tiza, feldespato, sílice, massicot, kaolin, hueso en polvo y demás materias primas para la fabricación de loza	.01
Marble, in statuary and monuments for public buildings and places	Free.	Mármol en estatuas y monumentos con destino al ornato de los edificios y plazas públicos	Libre.
Roofing, slates	.003	Pizarras para techos	.01
Clay tiles	Free.	Tejas de barro	Libre.
Shingles	.003	Tejamanil	.01
Building materials, such as unwrought stone, clay bricks, and paving tiles made of burnt clay and stone	Free.	Materiales de construcción, como piedras brutas, ladrillos de barro y baldosas de barro cocido y de piedra	Libre.
Gypsum manufactured in any form not specified	.033	Yeso manufacturado en cualquiera forma no especificada	.10
Colored clay for building purposes	.017	Tierra de colores para edificios	.05
Alabaster in any form	.067	Alabastro en cualquiera forma	.20
Crucibles for smelting	.017	Crisoles para fundir	.05
Miscellaneous.		**Miscelánea.**	
Live animals	Free.	Animales vivos	Libre.
Mineral coal	.003	Carbón mineral	.01
Pitch	.003	Alquitrán	.01
Tar for ship building	.017	Brea negra aplicable á la construcción de embarcaciones	.05
Resin	.003	Pez rubia	.01
Common glue	.067	Cola ordinaria	.20
Tow, or rope-yarn, and felt for packing	.017	Estopa ó filástica y el fieltro para empaques	.05
Varnishes	.067	Barnices	.20
Paints, in powder or prepared	.067	Pintura en polvo ó preparada	.20
Common paint brushes	.067	Brochas ordinarias	.20
Curry brushes and blacking brushes	.067	Cepillos para caballos ó botas	.20
Blacking for shoes	.067	Bola ó betún para botas	.20
Asphaltum	.017	Cera negra	.95
Seeds, shoots, and sprigs of plants and live plants	.003	Semillas, barbados y mugrones de las plantas, y plantas vivas	.01
Guano	.017	Huano	.05
Hops	.033	Lúpulo	.10
Tobacco, in the leaf and cut for cigarettes	.033	Tabaco en rama ó en picadura para cigarillos	.10
Tobacco, chewing	.10	Tabaco preparado para mascar	.30
Tobacco, manufactured	.20	Tabaco, manufacturado	.60

Articles.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	Artículos.	Derechos por kilo en moneda Colombiana.
Miscellaneous—Continued.	*Dollars.*	**Miscelánea**—Continúa.	*Pesos.*
Bones and horns, unmanufactured	.017	Hueso y cuerno sin manufactuar.	.05
Tubes, handles, and pipes of wood, India rubber, earthenware, clay, or metal, used for pumps, drains, and roofing, except for fire engines	.017	Tubos, mangos y canales de madera, caucho, loza, barro ó metal, propios para bombas, caños y techos, excepto las bombas de apagar incendios.	.05
Slow matches for mines	.017	Mechas para minas	.05
Cork, in sheets, and bottle stoppers, etc	.033	Corcho en tablas ó en tapas para botellas, etc.	.10
Objects for chemical laboratories and meteorological instruments	.033	Artículos para laboratorios químicos é instrumentos de meteorología	.10
Common buttons, made of bone, horn, vegetable ivory, and paste, without covering	.134	Botones comunes de hueso, cuerno, tagua y pasta, sin forro	.40
Common pearl buttons	.20	Botones comunes de nácar	.60
Common horn combs	.134	Peines de cuerno ordinarios	.40
Slates, and slate pencils for writing	.017	Pizarras y lápices de pizarra para escribir	.05
Precious stones	.40	Piedras preciosas	1.20
Umbrellas	.267	Paraguas	.80
All articles not mentioned	.334	Todos las artículos no mencionadas	1.00

CONSULAR REGULATIONS.

Every captain or master of vessel or steamer bound for Colombian ports must present to the respective consul at the port of shipment, to be certified by him, a manifest, signed by the captain or master, in triplicate form, which shall contain the following details:

(1) The port of clearance, the port of destination;

(2) The class, nationality, name, and tonnage of the vessel;

(3) The name of the agent, the name of the shippers, and of the consignees;

(4) The marks and numbers of each package and the gross weight of each shipment;

(5) The number of packages of every shipment.

Merchants shipping goods to the ports of Colombia must present to the respective consul an invoice in Spanish, in triplicate form, stating therein:

(1) The name of the shipper, the port of shipment, the name of the consignee, the port of destination, and the name of the vessel or steamer;

(2) The mark, number, kind, description of contents, and gross weight of each package. In regard to packages of the same kind and contents it is sufficient to give only their total weight;

(3) The total value of the invoice, it not being necessary to specify the value of each package.

It is not necessary to number such articles as bricks, tiles, lumber, undressed stone, wood for building purposes, grindstones, lime in barrels or sacks, sea salt, lead in sheets or bars, pig and sheet iron, rods, hoops, chains, anchors, iron stamps for mines, empty demijohns, large iron and copper boilers, and live stock.

In order to describe the contents of packages, it is sufficient merely to specify the name, quality, quantity, and materials composing the merchandise, but when an article is classified in the tariff according to its quality, or any other circumstance which distinguishes it from any other mentioned under a different class, such quality or circumstance should be expressed in the respective invoice.

If a manifest or invoice not containing the above requirements is presented to the consul, he must return it, without certification, to the interested party, stating the details which are wanting; but if the interested party insists upon having the consular certification, the consul will extend it, expressing therein the circumstances under which he has done so.

The consular fees are the following:

For certifying manifests for each port of destination	$20.00
For certifying invoices of 4 packages and under	4.00
For certifying invoices of 8 packages and over	8.00

Manifests for the free ports of Panama, Colon, and Bocas del Toro are not subject to any consular fee.

Commercial Directory.

AGRADO, TOLIMO.

Merchant.

Lemonete, Luis A.

ANAPOIMA.

Merchant.

Duran, L. Fructuoso

BARBACOAS.

Merchant.

Costillo, Daniel de.

BARRANQUILLA.

Banks and bankers.

Banco de Barranquilla.
Fergusson, Noguera & Co.
Gonzalez Zapata, Juan.
Marquez Esteban.

Commission merchants.

Alzamora Hermanos & Co., J.
Carbonell & Co.
Castallano, Carvajalino & Co.
Echeverria, R. E.
Fergusson, Noguera & Co.
Gonzalez & Co.
Senior & Co., S. P. de.
Strunz, August.
Vengoechea & Co.
Vengoechea y Hijos

Importers and exporters, general.

Aepli, Eberbach & Co.
Berne & Co., O.
Carbonell & Co.
Coria & Co., A. M.
Correa & Co., A. A.
Dagand, Julio.
Davila, Demetrio.
De la Hoz Hermanos.
Giesiken & Held.

BARRANQUILLA—Continued.

Importers and exporters, general—Continued.

Glen, J. A.
Henriquez & Mathieu.
Infante & Co.
Magri, T.
Mayans, C. M.
Meek, John, jr.
Müller, Siefkin & Co.
Naar & Malabet.
Nuñez, Santiago.
Olier & Co., Lopez.
Rosa, F. Perez.
Senior, De Sola & Co.
Villan, Bell & Co.
Wehdeking, Focke & Co.

Merchants, general.

Aepli, Eberbach & Co.
Alzamora & Co., J. Hermanos.
Angulo, Pedro Celestino.
Arjona, Ricardo.
Batlle é Hijo.
Batlle, Ribot José.
Berne & Co., O.
Carbonell & Co.
Castellano & Co., Julio.
Cisneros, F. J.
Conde, M. T.
Correa & Co., A. M.
Dagand, Julio.
Danonille, Alejandro.
Dávila, Demetrio.
De la Hoz Hermanos.
De la Torre é Hijos.
Echeverria, R. E.
Fergusson, Flirken y Sarda.
Fergusson, Noguera & Co., druggists.
Ferran Hermanos.
Fuenmayor & Hermano.
Giesken & Geld.

BARRANQUILLA—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.
Glen, J. A.
Gonzalez & Co.
Gonzalez, José Manuel.
Helm & Co., J.
Henriquez, Jacobo, jr.
Henriquez & Mathieu.
Infante & Co.
Insignaris, Sierra, Roca & Co.
Isaac, D. H., sr.
Jimeno Hermanos.
Llamas Hermanos.
Lleras, Mariano.
Lopez, Olier & Co.
Magri, T.
Martinez, J. S.
Martinez, S. Mercado.
Mayans, C. M.
Mayans & Gual.
Meek, John, jr.
Müller, Siefken & Co.
Naar & Malabet.
Noguerra & Co.
Nuñez, Santiago.
Obregon, E.
Palacio, Virginia M. de.
Pardey & Co.
Pluqueri, H.
Rosa, F. Perez.
Senior, B. T.
Senior, Jacobo.
Senior, De Sola & Co.
Senior & Co., S. P. de.
Stacey, Federico.
Struntchal, H.
Strunz, August.
Vengoechea & Co.
Vicente, Lafaurie.
Villar, Bell & Co.
Voigt, Aristides.
Wehdeking, Focke & Co.
Whelpley, Samuel M.
Wolff & Co., A.

Wine merchants.
Sala y Ca., M. E.

BOCAS DEL TORO.

Importer and exporter.
Williams, Geo. F.

Merchants.
Frike, J. H. D.
Hein, L. H.

BOGOTA.

Banks.
Banco de Bogota.

BOGOTA—Continued.

Banks—Continued.
Banco de Colombia.
Banco Internacional.
Banco Nacional.
London Bank of Mexico and South America, limited.

Commercial agents.
Perez é Hijo, L. M.
Restrepo & Arteaga.
Silva & Co.
Suarez, Domingo.
Vergara, F Javier
Zapata, Dámaso.

Commission merchants.
Almanzar, R. Rafael.
Angel, Uscategui & Co.
Arbelaez, Elisco.
Bayon, Santiago.
Camacho, Roldan & Tamayo.
Cortes, José, M. & E.
Curriols, F N
Espinoza, G. Rafael.
Fajardo & Janant.
Gasbrols, José T.
Gonzalez Bros.. Benito.
Groot, Francisco.
Gutierrez, Rufino.
Jaramillo, Luis Palmo.
Lorenzana & Montoya.
Mercado, O. Ramon.
Montijo, Isaac.
Patiño, Federico.
Paz, José Miguel.
Pedro, L. Guerrero.
Perez é Hijo.
Pombo & Montijo.
Posada, Benito.
Rafael, Baltazar C.
Rasch, Cárlos.
Restrepo & Arteaga.
Silva é Hijo, R.
Ueros Bros.

Merchants, general.
Alvarez, I. de D.
Billy, Paulina.
Bonnet & Co.
Boshell, W. G.
Buendia & Herrera.
Bustamente, R. Gonzalez.
Camacho & Co., Cárlos.
Camargo & Co.
Carrizosa Hermanos.
Casas, Nicolas.
Castellanos & Corral.
Castello, Cárlos A.

BOGOTA—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.
Castrellon, Camilo H.
Cubillos, J. German.
Delgadillo & Co.
Dordelly, Cardenas & Rocha.
Duarte, Juan de M.
Duque, Francisco.
Durana, Guillermo.
Escobar, Guillermo.
Ester, Mariano.
Fanco, Cárlos.
Fanco, Mariano.
Fergusson Noguera & Co.
Fonnegra, Juan M.
Freese, George.
Garay & Guarin.
Garcin Hermanos.
Gomez, Calderon M.
Gonzalez, Benedicto.
Gonzalez Hermanos, Benito.
Guevara, Leopoldo.
Gutierrez & Escobar.
Guzman, Rufino.
Jaramillo & Hijos, V.
Koppel & Co., A.
Koppel & Schloss.
Lambardi & Fernandez.
Lorenzana & Montoya.
Manuel, M.
Medina Hermanos,
Mejia & Hijos, José M.
Molano, Primitivo.
Montoya & Ortega.
Montoya, Sr., Juan A.
Murcia, José María.
Nieto, Augustin.
Orrantia, Luis Patino.
Padilla, Demetrio.
Padilla, G. Rafael.
Pardo & Hijo.
Pena, Manuel H.
Perez & Hijo, L. M.
Plata Hermanos.
Posade, G. Leonidas.
Price, Jorge W
Pulecio, Antonio.
Quesada, Manuel.
Restrepo Hijos, Gomez.
Restrepo, Sr & Co., José M.
Reyers, Rafael.
Robles, Luis María.
Salgar & Leon.
Samper & Co., Antonio.
Samper & Hijos, Manuel.
Samper & Hijo, Miguel.
Santiago, Guarin & Co.

BOGOTA—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.
Silva & Hijos, E.
Tanco, Leopoldo.
Terlese & Co., Julian.
Thorin Hermanos.
Trujillo, Vargas & Co.
Urdaneta, Alejandro.
Urdaneta, General Cárlos.
Uribe & Montealegre.
Uribe, R. Luciano.
Uribe, Toro Manuel.
Vargas & Hermanos, Francisco.
Vargas, Belisario.
Vargas & Co., Luis.
Velez, Antonio.
Wieto Hermanos.
Zapata, Cárlos.

BUCARAMAUGA.

Merchants.
Gomez, Juan de la C.
Keller, Charles.

BUENAVENTURA.

Merchants.
Baguamento, F.
Baltan, J. F.
Benitez, J. F.
Bergonzali, Luis F.
Bonilla, Manuel J.
Capurro, Bern.
Frigeni & Paguamento.
Harra, Hilario.
Lopez & Co., B.
Malfitana, J.
Menotti, Francisco.
Otero & Co.
Otero, Jaime.
Puente, Juan de G.
Saavedra, Ant.
Torres, C.
Vallego, Antonio.
Videla, Ant.

BUGA.

Merchants.
Salcedo & Co.
Sinistena, Bowen & Co.

CALI.

Merchants.
Argaez y Carbajal.

CALI—Continued.

Merchants—Continued.
Echeverria Hermanos.
Gaviria & Co., E.
Menotti, Alfonso.
Restrepo & Uricoechea.
Simmonds, C. H.
Uricoechea, Dr. Luis J.

CARTAGENA.

Banks.
Banco de Bolivar.
Banco de Cartagena.
Banco Union Popular.

Commission merchants.
Alandete Hermanos.
Araújo, Joaquin.
Benedeti & Co., R.
Bossio, Bme. Martz.
Espiella, H.
Gomez & Co., Manuel.
Jaspe, Amaranto.
Lecompt, A.
Leon, Blas de.
Marcia, Pedro.
Myers & Daniels.
Perdomo, Luis Manuel.
Pombo Hermanos.
Zubiria, N. de.

Importers and exporters.
Alandete Hermanos, importers general merchandise.
Araújo, Joaquin, importer general merchandise.
Bossio, Bme. Martz.
Delgado Bros., importers drugs.
Franco, F. & A., exporters produce, importers drugs and hardware.
Gomez y Ca., Manuel, importers wines and general merchandise.
Jaspe, Amaranto, importer glassware, hardware, and machinery.
Jaspe, Jeneroso, importer stationery and fine arts in general.
Lecompt, A., exporter and importer of general merchandise.
Lemaitre, Ernesto D., importer groceries, wines, exporter rubber.
Leon, Blas de, exporter and importer of general merchandise.
Myers & Daniels, importers dry goods.
Perdomo, Luis Manuel, importer general merchandise.
Pombo Hermanos.
Vasquez, Manuel J., importer drugs.
Zubiria, N. de, importer general merchandise, exporter rum.

CARTAGENA—Continued.

Merchants, general.
Alandete Hermanos.
Alardete, Simon.
Amarante, Jaspe.
Araújo, Antonio L.
Araújo, Joaquim.
Araújo, José Dionisio.
Araújo, Santiago.
Arrazola, J. M.
Castillo, R.
Ferrer, Hortensio.
Franco, F. & A.
Gastelbondo, Dr. Juan S.
Gomez & Co., Manuel.
Hanobergh, A. F.
Lemaitre, E. D.
Leon, Blas de.
Lopez, Navarro & Jaspe.
Martinez, B.
Mathieu & Hanobergh.
Mayer & Daniel.
McMaster, William B.
Merlano & Co.
Merlano, C. A.
Nuñez, Dr. Rafael.
Pombo Hermanos.
Pombo, Ignacio.
Romero, Viuda de Tedo.
Sagrera, F.
Valentine, Lincoln.
Vega, José María de la.
Velez, Danies & Co.
Velez, Pedro.
Velez, F. F.
Zubiria, Francisco de.

COLON (ASPINWALL).

Druggists.
Haffeman, W.
Preciado & Bros.

Electric Light.
Panama Electric Light Co.

Merchants, general.
Boston Ice Co.
Brandon & Bros. I., commission dry goods.
Cespedes, José A.
De Leon & Co., M. A.
De Leon, U. G.
Dieterich, H.
Dolphy, A.
Ehrman, D. L.
Isaacs & Asch, dry good, liquor, and provisions.
James & C.o, A.
Joseph, S.

COLON (ASPINWALL)—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.
Lam Sang.
Maduro, Isaac L.
Maal & Hermano, W. P.
Monteverde, A. B.
Pasos, J. M., dry goods.
Perbett.
Rathbun & Hirschberg, exporters of produce and timber.
Soracco, S., provisions.
St. Domingo, J. & R., commission.
Toledano, S. L.
Waldron, G. G. H., general commission agent.
Wells, Fargo & Co., agent.
Wing Hing Lee.

CÚCUTA.

Merchants.
Andresen-Möller & Co.
Berti Hermanos.
Blanco & Barroso.
Estrada Hijos.
Faber & Estrada.
Ferrero, Trinidad.
Lagomaggiore & Co.
Minlos, Breuer & Co.
Möller, Christian A.
Reyes Gonzalez & Hermanos.
Soto & Benöhr.
Soto, Ardila & Co.
Vale, Julio.
Vale, Montana & Co.
Van Dissel, Thies & Co.

HONDA.

Commission agents.
Hallam, Henry.
Leon, Joaquin H.
Martinez & Co., B.
Paz, Miguel.
Perez & Co., Anselmo.
Perez & Rodriguez.
Restrepo, José M.
Richoux & Co., Paul.
Vengoechea, Francisco.

Druggists.
Escobar, Restrepo & Co.
Garcia, Francisco B.
Lozano, Miguel.
Richoux & Co., Paul.

Grain merchants.
Amado, Dionisio.
Barrera, José P.
Braun, Nicolas.
Castellon, Martin.

HONDA—Continued.

Grain merchants—Continued.
Castro Rada, J. M.
Conde, Martin.
Gutierrez, Antonio.
Gutierrez, Manuel.
Guzman, Clemente.
Mora, Gregorio.

Merchants.
Cardona & Urrutia.
Castellon, Gregorio.
Garcia & Co., Cesar.
Gonzalez & Gallego.
Hallam, Henry
Leon, Joaquin H.
Martinez & Co., B.
Navarro, Bernardo.
Paz, Miguel.
Perez & Rodriguez.
Richoux & Co., Paul.
Samper & Hijos, Miguel.
Torres, Julio.
Vargas & Hermanos, Francisco.
Vengoechea, Francisco.

Merchants, importers, and exporters.
Cardona & Urrutia.
Castellon, Gregorio.
Garcia & Co., Cesar.
Hallam, Henry
Martinez & Co., B.
Navarro, Bernardo.
Perez & Co., Anselmo.
Perez & Rodriguez.
Richoux & Co., Paul
Samper & Hijos, Miguel.
Torres, B. Julio.
Vargas & Hermanos, Francisco.
Vengoechea, Francisco.

Provision merchants.
Perez & Co., Anselmo.

IBAGUE.

Merchants.
Restrepo, Juan de Dios.
Sicard, Mirtiliano.

LORICA.

Merchant.
Mendez, M. M.

MEDELLIN.

Banks and bankers.
Banco de Antioquia.
Banco de Medellin.
Banco Popular de Medellin.

MEDELLIN—Continued.

Banks and bankers—Continued.
Banco del Progreso.
Banco del Zancudo.
Botero Arango é Hijos.
Restrepo, Marcelius & Co.
Restrepo & Co.
Vicente Villa é Hijos.

Exporters of coffee.
Angel, Alonso.
Echavarria, Juan José.
Lalinde & Hermano, Gabrield; also rubber an hides.
Ospina Hermanos.
Perez & Hijos, Bartolomé; also rubber and hides.
Uribe & Munoz.
Vasquez, E. & J.

Gold-mining companies.
Compañia del Zancudo.
Compañía de Chorros y Sitioviejo.
Compañía Inglesa Fontino y Bolivia.
Compañía de las Colonias.
Cortada de San Antonio.

Gold-smelters.
Ospina Hermanos.
Restrepo & Escobar.

Merchants, general.
Alvarez, Manuel J.
Amador, José María.
Angel, Alonso.
Araújo, Leocadio Maria.
Corral & Toro.
Echevarria, Rudesindo é Hijos.
Garcia Hermanos.
Heiniger & Bachman.
Isaza & Escobar.
Jaramillo, Tomás M.
Lalinde & Hermanos, Gabriel.
Lalinde & S. Mejia.
Martinez, Juan de S.
Melguizo, A. M.
Melguizo, Pablo E.
Montoya & Hijos.
Moreno, Juvenal & Luis.
Olarte, Luis.
Pardo, José María Botero.
Perez & Hijos, Bartolomé.
Perez Hermanos.
Perez & Hijos.
Piedrahita & Co., Gutierrez.
Restrepo & Hijos, Fernando.
Restrepo & Co., M.
Restrepo, Pastor & Co.
Restrepo & Pelaez.
Restrepos Hermanos.

MEDELLIN—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.
Santamaria & Martinez.
Toro, Alonzo & Daniel.
Uribe & Escobar.
Uribe & Co., Gomez.
Uribe, M. A. & J.
Uribe & Hijos, Mariano.
Uribe, Lisandro M.
Uribe, Rafael U.
Uribe, S. Tomás.
Vasquez, E. & J.
Vasquez, Federico.
Velez & Bravo.
Velez, Marceliano.
Velez & Co., M. M.
Villa & Hernandez.
Villa & Toro.
Zapata, Jaramillo & Hijo.

OCAÑA.

Merchants.
Jocome & Hermanos, José D.
Lobo, Gervasio J.
Rincon, Manuel Roca.
Rizo, Rafael M.
Trespalacios, José R.

PALMIRA.

Merchant.
Dominguez & Co., José M.

PANAMA.

Bankers.
Ehrman, Henry.
Piza, Lindo & Co.

Chemists and druggists.
Coralles, M.
Espinosa, M.
Köhpcke & Co.
Mora, Manual A.
Preciado & Co., Y.

Importers and exporters.
Alfaro Hermanos, importers boots and shoes; exporters rubber, hides, skins balsam copaiba, sarsaparilla.
Arias, F. Ramon, importer hardware, housefurnishing goods, provisions, and general variety.
Arosemena, Florencio, importer groceries and provisions.
Arosemena Hermanos, importers ship chandlery, provisions, kerosene, etc.; exporters pearls, woods, etc.

PANAMA—Continued.

Importers and exporters—Continued.

Ascoli Hermanos, importers dry goods, clothing, wines, etc.
Boston Ice Co., importers timber, etc.
Boyd, Frederico, importer pine lumber.
Brandon & Bros., Isaac, importers groceries and provisions, wines; exporters hides.
Calvo, Juan N., importer groceries and provisions; exporter rubber, hides, skins, balsam copaiba, coffee, etc.
Cardoze, J. H., importer dry goods.
Corvalles, M., importer drugs.
Ehrman, Henry, importer cigars; exporter hides.
Fernandez y Hermano, L. A., importers house-furnishing goods, provisions, etc.
Guardia & Quelquejeu, importers crockery, glassware, lamps, hardware. house-furnishing goods, provisions, etc.
Herbruger, Leona de Leon de, importer dry goods and small wares.
Herrera, Gustavo, importer dry goods and small wares; exporter balsam copaiba.
Heurtematte & Co., M., importer dry goods, clothing, small wares, boots and shoes, liquors.
Isaacs & Asch, S. L., importers clothing, house-furnishing goods, hardware, and building materials.
Köhpcke & Co., importers drugs.
Lewis & Co., G., importers ship chandlery, provisions, wines, building materials.
Lindo & Co., Alfred, importer dry goods, clothing, small wares, ironmongery, wines.
Lindo, Mauricio, importer dry goods and small wares.
Lunau, Herman, importer dry goods.
Lyons & Co., E., importers hardware, crockery, glassware.
Maduro y Hijos, importers dry goods, haberdashery, wines; exporters pearls, hard woods.
Manent & Co., Jaime, importers dry goods and small wares.
Manuel & Co., Espinosa B., importers of drugs.
Marchand & Verdan, importers watches and jewelry.
Mora, Manuel A., importer drugs.
Müller, Luis, exporter rubber only.
Orillac, Alfredo, importer provisions, wines, spirits.
Osorio, M., importer groceries. provisions, liquors; exporter hides, rubber, sarsaparilla.
Pinel, Prospero, importer firearms, sewing machines, stoves, hardware, agricultural implements; exporter pearls.

PANAMA—Continued.

Importers and exporters—Continued.

Piza, Lindo & Co., importers provisions, liquors, dry goods; exporters hides, rubber.
Piza, Piza & Co., importers dry goods.
Preciado & Co., Y., importers drugs; exporters medicinal herbs, as copaiba, sarsaparilla, etc.
Recuero, J. N., importer ship chandlery, provisions, hardware.
Remon, Nicolás, importer stationery.
Salmon & Co., importers dry goods.
Sasso & Sons, importers dry goods and small wares.
Sun, Hop Wo, importer provisions, teas, liquors, etc.
Toledano, A., importer dry goods, provisions, liquors.
Toledano, S., importer dry goods and small wares.
Wing Wo Chong & Co., importers provisions, Chinese silks, and Chinese fancy goods and curios.

Ironmongers.

Lyons & Co., E.

Merchants.

Henriquez, Manuel D.
Henriquez, Moses D.
Menotti Hermanos.
Obarrio & Co., N.
The Bijou, cigars, cutlery, stationery, and toilet articles.
Vasquez, M. de la A.
Ycaza, J. J.

Opium dealer.

Yip, Can Hing.

Printing office.

Panama Star and Herald Co.

PASTO.

Merchant.

Segura, Dositeo.

POPAYAN.

Merchants.

Castro, Cesar.
Pardo & Hurtado.
Plata, Federico.
Rafael & Diego Caicedo.
Valasco, Polidoro Hermanos.

QUIBAO.

Merchants.

Baldrich, Dario.
Ferrer, Eladio.
Lozano, Indalecio.

RIO HACHA.

Merchants.
Camazo, José Guecco.
Christoffel, Juan D.
Dugand, Reyes Guecco de.
Henriquez, T. V.
Pereira, Joaquin.
Pinedo, Morris.
Pinedo, Samuel.
Weber Hermanos.

RIO SUCIO.

Merchant.
Rosa, Salvador de la.

SABANILLA.

Merchants, general.
Dasnille & Wenels.
Meir, J. A.
Pardo & Doval.,
Vengoeche & Gonzalez.

SAN GIL.

Merchants.
Galvis, Santiago.
Rueda y Barrera.

SAN PEDRO.

Merchant.
Sanchez, P. Pablo.

SANTA MARTA.

Merchants, general.
Alzamora, H. José.
Andreis, José.
Angulo, Manuel G.
Angulo, Pedro.
Avendaño, Salcedo Manuel.
Castro, Antonio F. de.
Ceballos, Severo F.
Dávila, Francisco E.
Echeverria, Juan B.
Echeverria, Ricardo E.

SANTA MARTA—Continued.

Merchants, general—Continued.
Fergusson, Noguera & Co., commercial agents.
Granados, José Ignacio D.
Hernandez, Indalecio.
Hernandez, Santiago.
Herrara, E. Joaquin.
Infante, Pedro Antonio.
Joaquin, José R.
Mier, Manuel J. de.
Perez, Apolinar C.
Robles, José Francisco.
Salis, Pedro de.
Sanchez, Juan.

SANTIAGO DE VERAGUAS.

Merchants.
Fabrega, Dalixto.
Fabrega, José Manuel.

SINCELEJO.

Merchant.
Casseres, N. Gomes.

TUMACO.

Merchants.
Benitez, Francisco.
Benitez, Miguel.
Castillo, é Hijos, P. D. del.
Clark, Thomas.
Costillo, M. A. de.
Delgado, Delio.
Ganimara & Leeder.
Nicolas, Arias.

TUNJA.

Merchant.
Jimenez, Adolfo M.

ZAPATECAS (DEPARTMENT SANTANDER).

Merchant.
Gomez, F. G.

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